THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 10. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

More About the Battles in Bohemia and Venetia.

The Laying of the Atlantic Cable Begun July 10.

English Neutrality Proclamation.

Insurrection at Madrid.

The following is the latest news by the *Persia*:—

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The steamship *Great Eastern*, with the Atlantic telegraph cable, left Medway at noon on the 30th of June for Bearhaven direct.

The laying of the cable was to begin on the 10th instant.

ENGLISH PROCLAMATION OF NEUTRALITY.

A supplement to the London *Gazette* contains the following proclamation by the Queen:—

"Whereas we are happily at peace with all sovereigns, powers, and States; and whereas, notwithstanding our utmost exertions to preserve peace between all the sovereign powers and States now at war, hostilities have unhappily commenced between his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria, his Majesty the King of Prussia, his Majesty the King of Italy, and the Germanic Confederation; and whereas a state of war now exists between his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria, his Majesty the King of Prussia, his Majesty the King of Italy, and the Germanic Confederation, and between their respective subjects and others inhabiting within their countries, territories, or dominions; and whereas we are on terms of friendship and amicable intercourse with all and each of these sovereigns and with the Germanic Confederation, and with their several subjects, and others inhabiting within their countries, territories, and dominions; and whereas great numbers of our loyal subjects reside and carry on commerce, and possess property and establishments, and enjoy various rights and privileges within the dominions of each of the aforesaid sovereigns and States, protected by the faith of treaties between us and each of the aforesaid sovereigns and States; and whereas, we being desirous of preserving to our subjects the blessings of peace, which they now happily enjoy, are firmly purposed and determined to abstain altogether from taking any part, directly or indirectly, in the war now unhappily existing between the said sovereigns and States, their subjects and territories, and to remain at peace with, and to maintain a peaceful and friendly intercourse with all and with each of them and their respective subjects, and others inhabiting within any of their countries, territories, and dominions, and to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the said hostilities and war unhappily existing between them. We, therefore, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our royal proclamation. And we do hereby strictly charge and command all our loving subjects to govern themselves accordingly, and to observe a strict neutrality in and during the aforesaid hostilities and war, and to abstain from violating or contravening the laws and statutes of the realm in this behalf, or the law of nations in relation thereto, as they will answer to the contrary at their peril."

THE "MIANTONOMAH."

The London *Times* again indulges in some complimentary remarks upon the visit of the United States monitor *Miantonomah* to England, and says that in allowing this vessel to visit England at the present moment, the Government of President Johnson has conferred a service only secondary to that so frankly rendered in the recent suppression of the miserable Fenian demonstration on the shores of the Canadian lakes.

THE WAR NEWS.

Details of the Reported Prussian Victories.

Telegram from Berlin, June 29.

The Corps of the Guards (Life Guards) yesterday defeated the 10th Austrian army corps, under General Gablenz, after an obstinate engagement.

The Austrians lost several thousand prisoners, some field pieces, and a large quantity of war material. Prince Frederick Charles, in conjunction with General Herwarth Bittenfeld, captured Munchengrantz yesterday, after a successful engagement with the Austrians, taking 800 prisoners. The enemy retired to Furstenbuck with the loss of 2000 men; the Prussian loss much less. Yesterday, the Prussian 5th corps, under General Steinmetz, which, on the 27th, drove back the Austrian corps to Josephstadt, again compelled the enemy to retire after a severe contest. Numerous trophies were captured by the Prussians.

The Austrians were defeated on the 27th and 28th near Nachod by our 1st Army Corps; on the 28th at Traulenau by the Corps of the Guards (Life Guards); and at Munchengrantz by Prince Frederick Charles. At Traulenau the Austrians had from 3000 to 4000 killed and wounded, and lost several thousand prisoners. Our loss at the same place was about 1000.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails in this city on account of the success of the Prussian army yesterday. An immense crowd assembled before the royal palace to-day, and paraded the streets with flags. A congratulatory address to the King was in preparation.

[ANOTHER ACCOUNT]

BERLIN, June 29, afternoon.—In yesterday's battle the 5th Prussian Army Corps, under Gen. Steinindz, was opposed by the 6th and 8th Austrian Corps, under the Archduke Leopold. The number of prisoners captured from the Austrian corps under Gen. Gablenz, in yesterday's engagement at Traulenau, was 2000.

In an encounter which took place on the 26th, near Turnau, the Prussians lost two officers killed and seven wounded, besides 115 privates killed and wounded.

Report of the Crown Prince of Prussia.

The Crown Prince of Prussia's report to the King upon the battle in which the 5th Prussian Army Corps was engaged, states that twenty-eight battalions of Austrians took part in the conflict, while the Prussian forces consisted of only twenty-two battalions, of which the reserves did not come into close quarters with the enemy. The Prince adds that, considering the brilliant victory which has been achieved, the Prussian loss was very small, and did not exceed 500 to 600 men, among whom, however, were many officers. The losses sustained by the Austrians were very considerable. Altogether on both sides, about 4000 men were placed *hors du combat*.

The King Congratulated.

BERLIN, June 29, Evening.—An address was presented this evening to the King by a deputation of the inhabitants, and a serenade was given before the royal palace, during which several of the national airs were played. The King appeared repeatedly on the balcony. The crowd was immense.

About 5000 Austrian prisoners from Nachod, and 3000 from Traultenau have been sent to Posen.

What the English Papers Think of It.

The London *Times*, of the 30th, says it the Berlin news is reliable, the Prussians have achieved solid success.

The *Morning Post* believes the rejoicings at Berlin are premature.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* remarks that "the time has now come for Benedek to show whether or not he is a general."

Hard Fighting in Hanover—Surrender of the Hanoverian Army to the Prussians.

It is officially stated that 6000 Prussians, under General Flies, attacked on the 27th the Hanoverian army near Langensalza, in order to cut off its retreat southwards. The Hanoverian forces were 20,000 strong, and superior to the Prussians both in artillery and cavalry. The Prussians fought with valor. The losses are considerable. General Flies, having attained his strategical objects, resumed his former position south of Langensalza. The Hanoverians appear to have marched northwards from Langensalza through Muhlhausen in the direction of Sonderhausen.

A later account says:—"The Hanoverian army is returning by forced marches from Muhlhausen in the direction of Sonderhausen. The Prussians confidently expect that it will shortly be completely surrounded."

The Prussians had entered Troppan without meeting with any resistance.

It is asserted that the united Austrian and Federal troops will in future march under German colors.

A Berlin despatch of the 29th says:—The Hanoverians were being surrounded by Prussian corps, and fresh negotiations were in progress for a capitulation.

Another despatch of the same date announces that the Hanoverian army surrendered at discretion on that day. The King and Crown Prince of Hanover, and the officers of the Hanoverian army, are said to have pledged their word not to fight against Prussia during the present war. The officers retained their sidearms, and the men were disarmed and sent to their homes. The war material was given up to the Prussians.

The whole Federal army at Frankfort and its environs had set out upon the march. An engagement was expected shortly.

Naval Engagement on the Lago di Garda.

A letter to the London *Daily News*, dated at Desenzane, June 23, says:—

"This morning, between seven and eight o'clock, the first cannon shots were fired—three signal guns discharged from the fortress of Peschiera. Already, several hours before giving this notice, the authorities at Peschiera had despatched a couple of gunboats towards the Island of Garda, lying off the southern horn of the Bay of Salo, and at about 11 A. M. others were sent up the lake from Peschiera to join them. Soon after noon the inhabitants of the village of Portese, a hamlet lying in a commanding situation between Desenzano and Salo, were startled by hearing a lively cannonade proceeding from the direction of the lake. Happening to be passing through Portese at the moment, I hastened to the nearest point whence an extended view of the lake could be obtained, and beheld the four Austrian gunboats actively engaging with the small fortress of Maderno, situated at the extremity of a small tongue of land running out into the lake, and forming the northern horn of the Bay of Salo. To get from the village of Portese to our point of view had occupied as less than a quarter of an hour, but in that time the gunboats had retired nearly two miles from the first position which they had taken up, which was estimated by an eye-witness at two miles from the fort of Maderno. The fortress, which mounts twelve heavy Cavalhi guns, carrying from three to four miles, was luckily garrisoned by several companies of 32d regular artillery regiment, and the guns made such good practice that the enemy's gunboats very soon seemed to have had enough of it, and retired towards the Austrian shore of the lake.

"Between 1 and 2 P. M. a larger paddle steamer—the *Hesse* or the *Francis Joseph*, both of which carry eight guns—was seen approaching at full speed from the direction of Peschiera. At the sight of her we, who were on the lookout, had little doubt but that the engagement would be renewed, and, gazing alternately at the fort and the gunboats, we anxiously looked for the white puff of smoke which proclaimed the discharge of the guns about one hundred seconds before the sound reached us. For about an hour longer the four gunboats, in company with the newly-arrived war steamer, as if uncertain what to be after, hovered about opposite the fort, taking good care to keep well out of shot, and continually hugging the Austrian shore. At length, making up their minds that she did not like it, the four gunboats, following the lead of the steamer, turned tail, and made off in a southerly direction towards Peschiera. As the five vessels passed our look-out place, at a distance of about six miles—the lake is on an average about seven miles in breadth—it appeared to us as if the steamer was taking in tow one of the gunboats, which seemed to have been disabled."

The Wars of Forty-nine Years in Europe.

A writer in the London *Morning Star* says:—"The following statistics read with sad interest at this moment: Between the years 1815 and 1864, 2,782,000 men were killed in battle. Of these 2,148,000 were Europeans, and 164,000 inhabitants of other countries. Thus, during forty-nine years, the average annual number who thus perished amounts to 43,800 men, not including the victims of disease engendered by the consequences of war. The Crimean war (1853-56) was naturally the most destructive, 511,000 men having perished during its course; 176,000 of these died on the field of battle; 334,000 from disease in hospital—256,000 being Russians, 98,000 Turks, 107,000 French, 45,000 English, 2600 Italians, and 2500 Greeks. The war in the Caucasus (1859-60) cost the lives of 330,000; the Anglo-Indian war (1857-59), 186,000; the Russian and Turkish war (1828-29), 185,000; the Polish insurrection of 1831, 190,000; the civil war of Spain, which raged from 1833 to 1840, 172,000; the war of Greek independence (1821-29), to which Lord Byron fell a victim, 148,000; the various French campaigns in Algeria, from 1830 to 1850, 146,000; the Hungarian revolution, 142,000; the Italian war of 1859-60, 129,874, which last number may be thus analyzed—96,874 fell on the field of battle, and 33,000 died of disease; of which 59,664 were Austrians, 30,220 French, 23,600 Italians, 14,010 Neapolitans, and 2370 Romans.

A curious result may be deduced from the above—namely, that a greater number perish by the disease incident to a camp life than are actually killed by shot and shell, or any other engine of destruction. As to the sums of money swallowed up by these wars, it is impossible to arrive at anything approaching a correct calculation. The Crimean war cost Russia 2328 millions of francs (one million of francs is equal to $200,000), France 1348 millions, England 1320 millions, Turkey 1060 millions, Austria, for mere demonstrations, 470 millions. Thus, in two years and a half, 6526 million francs were spent.

The Italian war of 1859 cost France 345 millions, Austria 730 millions, Italy 410 millions. Thus, in two months, 1458 millions were swallowed up.

The Quadrilateral—A Visit to the Fortress of Verona.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—"Just at this moment you will, I think, be interested in an account of a visit to the Verona fortifications made about a year and a half ago by an English artillery officer and another gentleman, whom I will call Colonel A. and Mr. B. The officer is a G. C. B., and a person of great accomplishments and experience as a soldier; his companion was a personal friend who was travelling in Italy at the time. Ample letters of introduction had been furnished to Colonel A. from the War Office at Vienna, and he lost no time in presenting himself at Marshal Benedek's quarters. Unfortunately the marshal was away for a few days, but Colonel A. and his friend were received with the utmost courtesy by Prince Lichtenstein, who was in command during his chief's absence. The party proceeded to one of the seven or eight new forts which have been built in connection with Verona since the last Austro-Italian war. These forts they found to be about a couple of miles distant from one another, each of them capable of containing four or five thousand men, and in every possible respect designed and completed in accordance with the latest adopted principles of fortification. They had cost about five millions sterling, and with their formidable guns commanded the whole approach to Verona for a space of fifteen or sixteen miles. To the experienced mind of Colonel A. everything seemed perfect.

"After the fortifications were examined, the Austrian officer pressed them to remain until the following day, to be present at certain important manœuvres which would exhibit the immense advance made by the Austrian soldiers in the execution of rapid movements. A body of nearly thirty thousand men were to cross the river, as if under the pressure of reverse in actual war. The proposal was of course very welcome, and the skill and speed with which the manœuvres were executed are described by my authority as admirable, and as being almost, if not quite, equal to anything that can be done by the best French regiments.

"In the course of conversation with the Austrian officer, Colonel A. and his friend naturally discussed the affair of Solferino, and the subsequent peace. He told them that the demoralizing effect on the Austrian army was for a time disastrous, and their indignation at peace made by the two Emperors extreme. The Austrian failure was attributed entirely to the fact that Benedek was not chief in command, and the accepting of a defeat as final while 118,000 of the best Austrian troops were within two days' march as simply madness. It was entirely the work of the two Emperors, who had never seen fighting before, and who were overpowered with the sight of the horrible carnage in a field of actual battle. No other motive was attributed to either of the sovereigns. It was simply that their feelings were horror-stricken, and that certainly the Austrian Emperor was ignorant of the false step he was taking in not consulting his own army and its commanders."

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Who Will be Postmaster-General?

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH]

BALTIMORE, July 13.—Well-posted parties here assert that Montgomery Blair will be again recalled to the Cabinet as Postmaster-General. The anticipated Cabinet resignations cause great consternation among office-holders and politicians.

Acquittal of Colonel G. W. P. Smith.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

SNOW HILL, Worcester county, Maryland, July 10.—The trial of Colonel G. W. P. Smith, late of Smith's Independent Cavalry, for the shooting of William S. W. Tingle, son of the late Judge Tingle, of Snow Hill, Maryland, in a street rencontre, was closed to-day, resulting in the entire acquittal of Colonel Smith, and his thorough and entire vindication, the jury remaining out only three minutes. Public opinion fully sustains the verdict of the jury. The counsel for the defense were Hon. John W. Crisfield, E. K. Wilson, Esq., and J. Hopkins Tarr, Esq. This case excited deep interest.

Rhode Island Democratic Convention.

PROVIDENCE, July 13.—The Rhode Island Democratic State Central Committee, this morning issued a call for a State Convention in Providence, on the 2d of August, to elect delegates from Rhode Island to the so-called Philadelphia National Union Convention. No public movement in that direction has been made by any other party in this State.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—Cooper's blacksmith shop, Greer's tin shop, Lapp's planing mill, and Fallon's stair-building establishment, all on Laurel street, were burned last night. The loss is $20,000, with very little insurance.

Arrival of the "Virginia."

NEW YORK, July 13.—The steamer *Virginia* has arrived from Liverpool. Her news is anticipated.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Cotton is quiet at 35@38c. Flour dull; sales of 4500 bbls. at $6 25@10 for State; $8 50@13 60 for Ohio; $6 20@9 65 for Western. Southern Flour has a declining tendency; sales of 300 bbls. at $9 90@16 50. Canadian Flour is lower; sales of 800 bbls. at at $8 90@13 65. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn advancing; sales of 90,000 bush. at 85@86c. Oats declining; sales of 21,000 bush. at 51@53c. for new Western. Beef steady.

RELICS SIX CENTURIES OLD.—The Carlisle (England) *Examiner* states that, as some workmen were recently levelling the ground at the east end of the cathedral in that city, they uncovered a large number of stone shafts, each about five feet in length and four and a half inches in diameter. There seems to be little doubt that they are relics of the great fire of 1292, which burnt down the Priory of Carlisle and thirteen hundred houses.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

MORE OF THE CABINET CRISIS

ALARMING CONDITION OF AFFAIRS

SECRETARY WELLES DEFINES HIS POSITION.

SQUINTS AT THE PERSONNEL OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

SOME FRIGHTFUL RUMORS.

MUTTERINGS FROM THE GREAT CAUCUS

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The New York *Daily News*, of to-day (organ of the "original-Jacobs-J.-D.-4-11-44 — Shentper-shent — peace-at-any-price-Democracy) permits its delectable and every reliable correspondent, "Druid," to publish this gazette from Washington:—

DISSOLUTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET.

The Cabinet is at last dissolved. It is understood this evening that Stanton, Harlan, Speed, and Denison waited upon the President this morning and severally tendered their resignations, which were promptly accepted. Several months ago, when the President became convinced that Stanton, Harlan, and Speed would not support his restoration policy, he conveyed to each one of them the plain intimation that their resignations would be acceptable and were desired, and he has been waiting ever since for them to resign. The indelicacy which they manifested by remaining in a Cabinet where they were not wanted, is only equalled by their impudence now in resigning because the President will not yield his cherished convictions and abandon his policy.

WHO WILL FILL THE VACANT PLACES?

Mr. Randall will probably become Postmaster-General; Mr. Johnson, Mr. Cowan, and Mr. Doolittle would be called to the Cabinet if their presence in the Senate was not so vitally necessary. General Dix will probably become Secretary of War; Mr. Seward and Mr. McCulloch will certainly retain their places in the new Cabinet.

THE RADICAL CAUCUS

will scarcely be able now to agree upon any step respecting an adjournment. The prevalent desire among the Republican members is to take a recess from now till October, and then continue the session till December, and it seems most likely that this plan will be adopted.

It any but the radical leaders are impressed with the belief that the President intends, immediately after the adjournment of the Philadelphia Convention in August, to summon to Washington the members from the Southern States, and to use the army, if need be, to place them in their seats, I have reason to believe that this conviction is well founded; but when the President has once made up his mind to take this step, the fact of Congress being in session will not hinder him.

"Mr. Jenkins," of the *Herald*, is quite subdued to-day. He, however, sends from Washington the following questionable endorsement of his sensational despatches:—

THE CABINET CRISIS.

This has been the most exciting day in political matters that has passed in Washington since the assembling of Congress. The rupture in the Cabinet, the cavalier shelving of the Tariff bill by the Senate, and the proceedings of the Jacobin council last night, have conspired to create a *furor* of excitement in the popular mind, and turn people crazy with speculation and anxiety. Foremost of all is the long anticipated, long-deferred, but none the less welcome rupture in the Cabinet. At the present writing the resignation of but one Minister—Mr. Denison—is definitely known to have been received, though if all floating rumors could be relied on, more than half the Cabinet has asked to be relieved from duty.

It is, however, almost certain that Mr. Denison has merely set the example that was wanted, and that at least three others will soon follow. Those pointed out as about to resign are Messrs. Harlan, Stanton, and Speed. It was these to whom Mr. Garfield referred in his speech before the Jacobin council last night, when, as one speaking by authority, he announced the withdrawal of one Secretary, and added that within a week several others would follow. Mr. Denison has caused a paragraph to be inserted in the *Star* this evening, in reference to his withdrawal, in which it is stated that the relations between Mr. Denison and the President have been entirely friendly. Mr. Denison was the President of the Convention which nominated President Lincoln for a second term, and he does not conceive it to be consistent with his political views to countenance the call for the Philadelphia Convention, regarding the latter as in antagonism to the Republican party as represented in the Baltimore Convention of 1864.

This is doubtless the ground upon which he desires the matter to go to the public, but it is a patent fact that he and the gentlemen referred to above have openly disagreed with the President recently in regard to the proposed veto of the new Freedmen's Bureau bill, which is doubtless the more immediate cause of the disruption, and added to this is the expression of the Jacobins last night, that no person having aught to do with the Philadelphia Convention could train in their company.

These considerations apply with equal force to Stanton, Speed, and Harlan, and strengthen the conviction that they will withdraw in a very few days. Speculation is quite as busy with the names of probable successors as with those who are to create vacancies. No appointment has yet been made in place of Mr Denison, but it seems quite probable that Governor Randall, at present First Assistant Postmaster-General, will be promoted to the head of the department.

It has been known for some weeks that Governor Randall has been under orders to hold himself in readiness to accept a Cabinet office; but the public would have it that the Interior Department was the one intended for him. But on this point you will remember I telegraphed you two weeks ago that Judge Brown, of Illinois, had been tendered that position. His friends still insist that on Mr. Harlan's resignation he will succeed to the office. Therefore, naturally, Randall will take the Post Office.

There is a general rumor prevalent in well-informed circles that the War Department will not be immediately filled should Mr. Stanton resign, but that General Grant will be called upon to exercise the functions of Secretary of War *ad interim*, in connection with his command in chief of the army. The intimate relations existing between these two offices render it in the highest degree desirable and important that harmony should exist, which has not been the case for some time past; and should a vacancy now occur, it is thought that rather than incur the risk of introducing another disturbing element, Grant will be assigned to the duties of the position as indicated until the army shall be placed on a peace footing, and the country be restored to tranquility and perfect civil rule.

The only names I have heard mentioned in connection with the Attorney-Generalship are those of Judge Stansbury and Reverdy Johnson. Montgomery Blair is talked of in connection with the Post Office Department, but with scarcely any degree of authority. It is even doubtful if his friends will press him for the vacancy, it being considered impolitic to do so at this time.

The "Insinuative Little Villain" is sore over his defeat on the sensational Cabinet reconstruction matter. He treats the events of the past few days with sublime imperturbability. Here are a few melodious staves from his great Conservative Republican organ—need we say the *Times*?—of to-day:—

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republicans, in resolving that the proceedings of the caucus of last night should be kept secret, met with the success which usually attends self-denying ordinances of this kind. It is due to the enterprise of one paper that the manner in which it procured its accounts should be made known. Its correspondent states, with no apparent desire for concealment, that finding the doorkeeper of the reporter's gallery slightly mellow from frequent potations, he procured his consent to crawl under one of the benches in the gallery, where he remained, and in that highly honorable but somewhat inconvenient position he made notes of the proceedings upon the floor below.

Whatever inaccuracies may appear in his report are excusable, considering the attitude he was forced to maintain, and the limited nature of the facilities which the doorkeeper had placed at his disposal. Another paper's report is so thoroughly fictitious as to forbid the suspicion that its reporter was even under the bench. At all events, not under one inside the hall. In what it says of Mr. Raymond, this paper, as usual, indulges in wholesale fabrication. He was not questioned as to the course of the *Times* on the Philadelphia Convention.

He said nothing whatever about any understanding with anybody that none but Union men were to participate in that Convention. He did not admit that he had done wrong. He retracted nothing that he had said or written, and made no promises for the future for himself or for the *Times*, either in regard to the Convention or any other subject. What he did say might probably afford a more complete and satisfactory refutation of the correspondent's fiction, but for the fact that the injunction of secrecy which still rests upon the caucus, and upon every member of it, prevents its publication.

Still another paper's statements are about as false and malicious as usual—neither more nor less. In the appointment of the Committee to consider the state of business before Congress, it will be seen that the Chairman of the caucus, General Banks, selected chiefly men who are known among the radicals themselves as being the most extreme and intolerant in their denunciations of the President. The tone of the caucus was one of intense bitterness towards Mr. Johnson.

RUMORED CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

Since Tuesday last, after the adjournment of the Cabinet, we have had continually fresh and conflicting rumors of changes and resignations in the Cabinet: of stormy sessions of that body on the supposed veto of the Freedman's Bureau bill, and the call for a Convention at Philadelphia, in August, etc. It was known that immediately after the session of the Cabinet on Tuesday, Messrs. Speed, Harlan, and Denison had repaired to the office of the Attorney-General, and after locking themselves in the room, continued in earnest consultation for an hour.

Rumor said it that this consultation was upon the course to be pursued by each of these disaffected members of the Administration, and it was stated that they, being in unison and perfect accord on the questions that had agitated the Cabinet, and being in opposition to the President, and the remainder of his Cabinet had determined simultaneously to send in their resignations, and thus terminate their connection with the Administration. It was further stated that the Executive Committee of the National Union Club had sent their circular to each of the members of the Cabinet, with a request that they would severally signify their approval or disapproval of the proposed convention at Philadelphia, and that this had been a subject of much wrangling and trouble among the members of the Cabinet, and was in fact the immediate cause of the agitation among them. All day yesterday we had the report here that Governor Denison had resigned, but failed to trace it to any reliable source.

It appears now that very few of the above-recited rumors approached the truth. It is true that the circulars were received, as stated; that Speed, Harlan, and Denison consulted, and the latter resigned; but the circulars did not produce a disturbance, nor was there any trouble about a veto, etc. The causes of disaffection are of a very different character from those suggested in the rumors above set forth.

GOVERNOR DENISON'S RESIGNATION.

Yesterday morning Governor Denison sent to the President his resignation as a member of the Cabinet, to take effect whenever Mr. Johnson notifies Mr. Denison of his acceptance of the resignation. As yet no such notification has been received by the Postmaster-General, and it is believed several days will elapse before the President disposes of the matter. The causes which induced Governor Denison to take this step are purely political. He freely and openly avows his high estimation and personal regard for Mr. Johnson, and asserts that he knows that the President is actuated by pure patriotism and a sense of duty as he understands his obligation under his official oath and as a citizen of the United States.

Nevertheless, Governor Denison, finding that the President is opposed to the proposed amendments to the Constitution, while the party in Ohio to which Governor Denison belongs, and to which he feels bound to adhere, is in favor of them, and finding also that the President favors the call for the Convention on the 14th of August, while the Postmaster General is opposed to the convening and purposes of that Convention. Governor Denison felt that it was his duty to withdraw from the Cabinet. Recognizing, as he does, the impropriety of a member of that body remaining when he discovers that he is not in perfect accord with the sentiments of the Executive.

The determination to withdraw from the Cabinet was formed by Governor Denison while he was upon a visit to his State some two weeks ago, and his action was not governed by anything that has recently taken place in his connection with the Administration. Nothing of an unpleasant character has occurred between him and Mr. Johnson or any member of the Administration, and, as before stated, the resignation of Governor Denison is placed entirely upon political grounds and the facts that I have already set forth.

A Man Who Will Not Leave the Cabinet.

MR. WELLES ENDORSES THE PRESIDENT.

The following is a copy of a letter from Secretary Welles to Senator Doolittle, approving the call for a Convention:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—Sir:—Your note of the 10th instant was received yesterday. I cordially approve the movement which has been instituted to sustain the Administration in maintaining unbroken the union of the States, and I recognize in the call which you have sent me the principles and views by which the Administration has been governed. The attempt was made to destroy the national integrity by secession, or the voluntary withdrawal of a State from the Union has been defeated, and war has forever extinguished the heresy of secession.

On the suppression of the Rebellion, measures were promptly commenced to re-establish those fraternal relations which had for four years been interrupted. The policy initiated by President Lincoln to restore national unity was adopted and carried forward by President Johnson, the States which had been in Rebellion were under this benign policy resuming their legitimate functions. The people had laid down their arms, and those who had been in insurrection were returning to their allegiance.

The Constitution had been vindicated, and the Union was supposed to be restored, when a check was put upon the progress to national harmony and prosperity thus dawning upon the country. On the assembling of Congress all efforts towards union and nationality became suddenly paralyzed, the measures of reconciliation which the President had, from the time he entered upon his duties, pursued with eminent success, were assailed, and their beneficent purpose to a great extent defeated. Attempts were made to impose conditions precedent upon States before permitting them to exercise their constitutional rights. Loyal Senators and Representatives from the States which had been in rebellion were refused admittance into Congress, the people were denied the right of constitutional representation, and eleven States were and are excluded from all participation in the Government. These proceedings, which conflict with the fundamental principles on which our whole governmental system is founded, are generating and consolidating sectional animosity, and if long persisted in must eventuate in permanent alienation.

I rejoice, therefore, in a movement which has for its object the Union in one bond of love of the people of our common country, and which invites to council and to political action the citizens of every State and Territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the lakes to the Gulf. The centralizing theory that the loyal and qualified Senators and Representatives from eleven States shall be excluded from Congress, and that those States and the people of those States shall not participate in the Government is scarcely less repugnant than that of secession itself. Propositions to change the Constitution and unsettle the foundation principles of our organic law, to change our judicial system in such a manner as to destroy the independence of the States by insidiously transferring to the Federal tribunal all questions relating to the "life, liberty, and prosperity of the citizen." To change the basis of representation, which was one of the difficult and delicate compromises of the Convetion of 1887, when no States were excluded from representation; to change the existing and wisely adjusted distribution of power between the different departments of the Government by transferring the pardoning power in certain cases from the executive, where it properly belongs, to Congress or the Legislative branch of Government to which it does not legitimately pertain to incorporate into our Constitution which is to stand through all time, a proscription of citizens who have erred, and who are liable to penalties under existing enactments, by disqualifications partaking of the nature of *ex post facto* laws and bills of attainder. These propositions or changes aggregated as one, and called an amendment to the Constitution designed to operate on the people. The people and States which are denied all representation or voice in the Congress which originated them, are of a radical if not revolutionary character. These and other proceedings and the political crisis which they have tended to produce, justify, and demand a convocation of the people by delegates from all the States and from the whole country.

The President has labored with devoted assiduity and fidelity to promote union, harmony, prosperity, and happiness among the people, but has met with resistence, misrepresentation, and calumny, where he had a right to expect co-operation and friendly support. That the great body of our people are earnestly and cordially with him in his efforts to promote the national welfare I have never doubted, notwithstanding the hostility of malevolent politicians stimulated by party organizations.

Very respectfully GIDEON WELLES.

Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Washington, D. C.

DINNERS AT THE TUILERIES.—For some time past (writes a Paris correspondent) there have frequently been seen at the imperial dinner table at the Tuileries high provincial functionaries, such as prefects, presidents of courts of law, procureurs-general, etc. This is a custom recently inaugurated by their Majesties, who desire to know individually as much as possible all the high officials of the departments. Thus, as soon as one of them arrives in Paris, as he ordinarily goes and leaves his card at once with his Minister, notice is immediately given to the Emperor, who soon invites the personage to dine at the Tuileries. At the table the latter is usually placed by the side of the Empress, and presented to the Prince Imperial, who, since the return from Compiegne, has always dined with their Majesties. The Emperor converses freely with the guest relative to his province, and listens with interest to all details concerning it.

CHAMPAGNE STATISTICS.—Statistics recently published show that thirty millions of bottles of champagne are annually produced in France, and are thus apportioned:—Africa, 100,000; Spain and Portugal, 200,000; Italy, 400,000; Belgium, 500,000; Holland, 500,000; Germany, 1,500,000; Russia, 2,000,000; France, 2,500,000; England, 5,000,000; India, 5,000,000; North America, 10,000,000. This calculation leaves 1,200,000 bottles unaccounted for, and takes no note of the billions of inferior wines which are fosted on the unwary as veritable champagne.

THE NEW BIBLE HOUSE IN LONDON.—The estimated cost of the new Bible House in London is twenty thousand pounds. The money is to be raised by special applications, so as not to subtract from the ordinary income of the society. The raising of the money promises, from the way it has begun, to be a work of no small labor and difficulty. Instead of raising it at once by the liberality of wealthy friends in the metropolis, as was done by the American Bible Society, applications are made in the provincial towns.

GARIBALDI AND GAVAZZI.—Garibaldi has summoned Alessandro Gavazzi to assist in the care of the military hospitals in Italy. These two distinguished men have frequently been associated in serving their country in their different vocations. They were together on the walls of Rome when the city was besieged by the French in 1849, and again during the successful campaign of 1860, during which Gavazzi was appointed President of the commission for the succor of the wounded.

A NEW BRITISH COLONY.—A bill before the House of Commons provides that the Straits settlements—the Island of Singapore, Prince of Wales Island, and Malacca—shall, at a time to be fixed by order in council, cease to be a part of India; and her Majesty in Council may establish laws and constitute courts for the government of these settlements. The transfer from the Indian to the home administration is made at the desire of the merchants in the settlements.

ALBINOES.—There is a poor man in Brighton, England, who has five children, three of whom are perfect albinoes. The father's complexion is dark, and the mother's nearly black, and both belong to families of dark complexions.

GIFTS.—The Duke of Beaufort, whose horse Ceylon this year won the "Grand Prix de Paris," has given 7500 francs to the poor of the twenty arrondissements of Paris, and 2500 francs to the English Protestant Church of Chantilly

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Convention of Southern Unionists.

From the Tribune.

The call for the Convention of Southern Unionists, to be held at Philadelphia in September, is the most important political movement in the South since the close of the war. Of Southern loyalists we have heard much; now, we hope, we are to know more. This should be a trumpet-call to the Union men of the South. Never had they a nobler opportunity to proclaim their principles. Their protests against Secession were useless, and during the Rebellion they were too weak to effect much good. But now their influence is of immeasurable importance; they are, to the army of freedom, a reinforcement which may be like the troops of Blucher at Waterloo. We anticipate for them no speedy victory in the South; they can have no hope of carrying a single State that rebelled; but the reform they have begun must, in the end, be a revolution.

But though the South will reject this Convention, it is certain to have an immediate and great effect upon the North. Those who fought and voted against the Rebellion cannot fail to see that the signers of this call are the picked men of the South. They are not of those conquered Rebels, who come back like the prodigal son; but, unlike him, repent not of their sins. Throughout the war they were the only friends of the Government, except the negroes. All that they could do to avert the Rebellion they did; they warned the South of its error, and when treason triumphed, did not plead State allegiance as an excuse for joining its ranks. Persecuted as they were, they never yielded. Can the appeals of such men be disregarded by the North? Can it be doubted that they, above all others, have the right to speak for the loyal people of the South?

The call emphatically sustains the general policy of Congress, and denies the wild and fatal theory that "the rights of the citizen must be left to the States alone, and under such regulations as the respective States choose voluntarily to prescribe." "With Rebels in the foreground," it adds, "controlling Southern legislation, and embittered by disappointment in their schemes to destroy the Union, there will be no safety for the loyal element in the South." Their reliance is now upon Congress, and therefore they urge the importance of bringing the loyal men of the South into conjunction with the true friends of republican government in the North. The call is not fully signed, but the names already obtained ought to have weight with the North. There is W. B. Stokes, member of Congress elect from Tennessee, a probable candidate for Governor, and a friend of impartial suffrage; Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, one of the few Southern Governors who have not attempted to galvanize armed rebellion into political defiance; George W. Paschal and Lorenzo Sherwood, persecuted Unionists; Judge Underwood, a radical Abolitionist of the worst or best type; Burham Wardwell, of Virginia, who for his devotion to the Union was imprisoned in Salisbury and Castle Thunder; J. W. Hunnicutt, editor of the *New South*, the loyal journal of Richmond, and others whose loyalty has been proven, not by late repentance, but by unbroken fidelity. The convention will be, in short, an indorsement of the policy of Congress by the only men in the South whose political opinions deserve the slightest respect.

Southern Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

From the World.

If, as now appears probable, the Southern States shall conclude to send delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, can they do better than to send their entire Congressional delegations straight through, including Senators and Representatives? These will constitute half the delegates called for in the circular. The other half can be made up from other prominent and representative men.

One of the principal benefits which the country will derive from that convention, if judiciously managed, will be the knowledge it will gain in an authentic and indisputable shape of the temper of the Southern people and the elements which they will contribute to the Federal legislation and legislature. The most authentic showing which can be given will be that which comes from the men whom the Southern States have sent to represent them in Congress, and whom the radicals have shut out of Congress. They will be the best, the most qualified representatives and exponents of all that the country most needs and desires to know.

Extraordinary Financial Legislation of Congress.

From the Herald.

The legislation of Congress on financial matters is most stupid and reckless. We did not expect that the majority of members, who are mere local politicians or plain uneducated countrymen, would be able to grasp the important and complicated question of national finance in all its bearings; but we did hope there was sufficient intelligence and influence in Congress to save the country from such disgraceful legislation as we are witnessing. It appears, however, we are disappointed; there are no statesmen in that body, at least none with sufficient influence to be heard. Bad as the present state of things is with regard to our finances, the revenue laws, and the tariff, we have settled down to that, and would rather endure the evils we have, until we can elect an abler and better Congress, than suffer the consequences of the ignorant and corrupt legislation to which we are subject.

There are two measures upon which Congress has been spending a great deal of time, and which, under the circumstances, had better not have been touched. We allude to the Internal Revenue bill and the Tariff bill. The first passed both Houses of Congress, and has been before the President several days waiting his action; the second passed the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, by a vote of ninety-four yeas to fifty-three nays, and now awaits the action of the Senate.

The changes made in the old Revenue and Tariff bills, or the amendments as they are called, under the form of new bills, are professedly with a view of reducing the income of the Government and lessening the burdens of the people, but they will have no such effect. On the contrary, we are persuaded that these burdens will be increased. By carefully looking over the changes made, we see that what is taken off or reduced in some things, is put on or added to others; and generally this is done so as to make it more oppressive to the producing classes—to the working people, to the great agricultural interests of the country, and in favor of certain sections and manufacturers. For example, there are certain reductions or changes in the Internal Revenue bill that may reduce the income a trifling amount, but in such a manner that hardly any one will feel the benefit; while on the other hand, the direct taxes, which are most felt, are retained, and other taxes are added which will be more than equivalent to those taken off. The new tax on cotton alone, with anything like a full crop, will yield fifty millions of dollars a year; but with only two millions of bales it will yield from twenty-five to thirty millions. This is what our legislators call reducing the internal revenue. We do not propose to enlarge here upon this infamous cotton tax—this tax on agricultural productions—on a people unrepresented and bowed to the earth with poverty and difficulties, nor on its expensive and cumbrous machinery, which places the planter at the mercy of capitalists, speculators, and internal revenue officers. We only mention it to show that the internal revenue is being increased rather than reduced.

It is the same with regard to the Tariff bill, as may be seen by referring to a table in yesterday's *Herald* showing the increase of tariff over the old law in many articles that come into common use. On ladies' dress goods, woollens, bunting, shawls, worsted and cotton damasks, tapestry and Brussels carpets, linen goods, burlaps, canvas padding, brown holland, etc., there is an average of about forty to fifty per cent. increased duty. This is what our legislators call a reduction of taxation and burdens. By analyzing the whole bill it will be seen that the increased duty will exceed the reduction, taking one thing with another. But our sapient Congressmen and interested protectionists say this will act as a prohibition to imports, and thus reduce our revenue and keep our gold at home. This is a most ridiculous assumption. Every one knows that while the American people have money—and looking at the amount of currency afloat, and the resources of the country, there is no fear they will want it—they will buy foreign goods. If the imports should be reduced somewhat by this high tariff, the increased duty will swell the revenue to its present or to a larger amount. Instead of reducing the revenue from imports, it is more likely to increase it.

The questions arise, then, who pay for this, and who profit by it? There is no necessity for such a revenue; we have more now than we need. Indeed, it is a fruitful source of corruption. The working people, the Western farmers, the Southern planters, and all the industrial classes of the country are taxed—not to support the Government, for the Government does not need it, as we have shown—but to increase the profits of a few manufacturers and iron and coal capitalists in New England and Pennsylvania. It is the most invidious, partial, and infamous legislation ever known in the history of this country.

What can be done to arrest such ruinous measures? The President may be able to do it. He may do it in the first instance by vetoing these bills; and he may make this the important issue before the country in the coming elections. Should he make a bold stand against the present system of legislation, and lay before the country clearly and forcibly the whole financial legislation of this corrupt and weak Congress he will produce a revolution in the public mind. Now is the time to do this, and it is the very question on which he can touch the popular heart. The financial question must become the paramount one. Let Mr. Johnson make the issue at once, and save himself and the country at the same time.

Hungary.

From the Times.

We distrust the report of a contemplated attempt at revolution in Hungary. The telegram containing it is made to appear to come from Vienna, and that fact ought to put the reader on his guard against placing too much confidence in its truth. No authority is named, no source from whence it emanated, by which its truth or falsity might be measured. With the present rigid censorship and control exercised by the Austrian Government over the telegraph and the press, in all matters even remotely connected with the war and military intelligence, it is not probable that such a telegram should or could have been freely sent from Vienna to Cork. It probably came from elsewhere, and from a source where hostility to Austria prompted the wish to be "rather to the thought." Moreover, the Hungarians are not a set of impracticables. They are as well informed upon all occurrences of importance, and can as well calculate the necessary means required to accomplish an end, and the extent of the probable obstacles to be overcome, as any other sensible people. Francis Deak, the acknowledged leader of the Liberal party, is a man of strong practical common sense. He possesses less of that passionate eloquence that distinguished Kossuth in his day, but he has in him all those elements that make a statesman great and useful to his people. In him at present the hopes of all Hungarians are centered, and he will not lead them into an enterprise that must prove disastrous to their cause. They know that Russia has concentrated a large army on the Galician frontier, and understand the object for which this was done. They know that Russia cannot permit the fires of revolution to be relighted in Hungary, for her own self-protection demands that she should use every available means to prevent the insurrectionary spirit from spreading northward into Poland and upon her own soil. The Russian Minister at Paris is said to have remarked that although Austria, on a certain occasion (meaning, no doubt, the Crimean war), had astonished the world by her ingratitude, Russia would now set an example of generosity. And it is now known that in answer to a demand by the Prussian Government for explanations as to the object of the concentration of troops on the frontier of Galicia, Prince Gortschakoff replied that although the Czar would not interfere in the Austro-Prussian conflict, yet should certain events take place through the revolutionary element, a Russian army would at once enter Hungary.

The Hungarians cannot be expected to be ignorant of this attitude of their powerful neighbor in the north, and hence we do not believe that they at present contemplate such mad designs as are attributed to them in the telegram referred to. It is only the complete prostration and consequent dismemberment of the Austrian Empire that promises any chance to a successful attempt at Hungarian independence. When that time shall have come, and the different provinces now united under Austria must gravitate in the direction in which the attraction of their nationality will propel them, in fact, when the time of a general upheaval and reforming of the present political divisions of Europe shall have arrived, then "Hungary for the Hungarians" will not only be possible, but probable.

The concluding paragraph of the telegram, that "the Croatian districts on the Adriatic have been declared in a state of siege," we take to be a measure of "military necessity." An invasion by the Italians is apprehended all along the Adriatic coast line of Austria, and this region as a means of better defense has been put under military law. Not the coast districts alone, but the whole of Croatia and of Hungary would to-day be in "a state of siege," the Diet dissolved and all civil government abolished, were any serious apprehensions felt of an outbreak, such as this telegram speaks of.

We hope and wish for a free, constitutional, independent Hungary, just as fervently as we hope and wish for a free, united, independent Italy. But we cannot bring ourselves to believe that the Hungarians could now succeed in securing this boon with the whole power of Russia ready to prevent them; nor can we believe that the Hungarians are not sharp-witted enough to perceive this. Were they to attempt such a move now, they might measurably cripple the Austrian power of resistance to Prussia; but, by bringing Russia upon their necks, they would be losers themselves.

Extraordinary Developments Concerning Napoleon III—Prophecy vs. the Bohemians.

From the Daily News.

For some time past our literary Bohemians have been sorely put to it to discover some proper *role* for the French Emperor in the present European complications. In this respect the Bohemians on the other side of the Atlantic have been just as noisy in their prophecies as to the ultimate purpose of the taciturn ruler of France, as the Bohemians on this side; and the result has been that, between the two, the most impossible condition of affairs has been generated in connection with the subject of their speculations—no two Bohemians thinking alike on the matter, and each setting up his own special theory as the correct one.

It now appears, however, that the Bohemians have all been wrong. While they have been scratching their pates and racking their brains in their quandary, and while they have been limiting the Emperor's intentions to such trifling and temporal ends as the extension of the frontiers of France to the Rhine; he following up of his declarations of detestation of the treaties of 1815, by siding with Italy against Austria; and the reconstruction of the map of Europe, a Philadelphia clergyman has stepped in and beaten the Bohemians at their own game, and has borne away the palm from them by boldly declaring that the end of all things is at hand, and that Napoleon is himself the Anti-Christ who is to triumph for a space over Christianity; to wipe out Waterloo by a conquest of England; to establish his authority over this continent; to cause a terrible persecution of Christians everywhere during the latter half of his baleful reign; until, finally, with the descent of Christ, he shall perish at the end of the war of Armageddon, about, or soon after, the year 1874. All of this (and more) is contained in a pamphlet which the parson in question has just been good enough to give to the public, and whereby he has, in a manner, driven the Bohemians to the wall and occupied the front seats himself.

The method in which our Pennsylvania Nostradamus proceeds to strengthen his view of the French Emperor's course between this time and the fateful year of our Lord 1874—the last of the Christian Dispensation and the earthly *finis*—does not vary sensibly from that pursued by our Bohemians. He takes care to fortify himself with "nine diagrams and two maps"—explanatory of his views. In common with the vast numbers of profound and learned men who, for so many years, have devoted themselves to an explanation of the Apocalypse, the new interpreter settles upon the present period in old mother earth's history as the closing days of all transitory things. Looking around for a justification of the idea that he has advanced, what does he see? He sees vice seated on the high places, and crawling about the low. He sees man universally arrayed against man, and in every quarter of the compass he sees the marshalling of armies against armies, and the bonds of brotherhood everywhere dissolving or dissolved. He sees war in Europe, war in America, war in Africa, in Asia war. He sees that the times are ripe for another leadership than that of the lowly Child of Bethlehem, and that if ever the reign of Anti-Christ were to commence, now is the day. With these manifestations before his eyes (and these things, too, the Bohemians cannot fail to see), the next thing to be done is to point out Anti-Christ himself—the physical representative of the horror that is to befall humanity when the apocalyptic prophecies shall find their fulfilment in the overthrow of all that is good and the establishment of all that is bad.

Better informed upon the true facts of the case than the Bohemians, the Philadelphia seer fixes his eye upon the man who truly presents a sufficiently mysterious attitude to warrant the keenest solicitude of the most unobservant Bohemian. That man, the present possessor of the throne of France (a sort of earthly stepping-stone to something that shall come after); the sombre, inscrutable being upon whose actions the civilized world may be said to attend; for whose words the dwellers on two continents listen with a feverish uncertainty; this man, filling the history of his times with the report of his thoughts and deeds, rises up before his eyes with something of the ominous effect of the shadow in Bulwer's "Strange Story," and he proceeds, boldly enough, to mark him as the subtle spirit of evil to whom is reserved the strange dispensation of preparing man for the Millennium. In this conclusion—as far ahead as can be of the foolish Bohemians who pass their time in speculating upon changes in the political system of Europe to be brought about by Napoleon's course—our Quaker City philosopher presents a new and entirely original view of the French Emperor, and one which the speculative Bohemians would do well to adopt for the sake of variety. The grandeur of the conception of our new exponent of the Apocalypse throws the feeble and puerile efforts of his rivals so far in the shade, that any future blundering on their part in the mazes of the Rhine, or belating themselves in the *terra ignota* of new divisions of the map of Europe would be out of place. The Keystone prophet has settled the business, and has decided the mission of Napoleon III. Therefore let the Bohemians give up their random theories upon impossible conclusions; let them hail the ascendant star of Anti-Christ, and prepare for a greater change than could follow the obliteration of all earthly kingdoms and principalities; let them give heed to the words of the wise man of the City of Brotherly Love, and view the Man of France as he presents himself—the Dragon of the Apocalypse.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; or MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON Pennsylvania. April 4, 1866. 5 10

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Saturday, June 30th, and re-opened on Friday, July 13th, 1866.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash, on and after July 12th, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant.

All payable at this office.

6 22 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1866.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of $1 50 per share was declared, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 16.

The transfer books will be closed on and after WEDNESDAY, 11th instant, and opened on the 16th.

7 10 7t* W. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1866.

At a meeting of the Directors of the ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, held at their office this day, a Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. (equal to twenty five cents per share) was declared free of State tax, payable on and after Monday, the 16th inst. Transfer Books will be closed on Thursday, the 5th of July, at 3 o'clock, and remain closed until the 16th.

7 5 12t CHARLES F. SHOENER, Treasurer.

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY—Office, No. 314 MARKET Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 1866.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. (five cents per share) was declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 17th inst.

Transfer Book will be closed on the 12th and reopen on the 17th.

7 11 7t THOMAS B. SUPLEE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF OVER 7 thirty Coupons of United States Seven-thirty Loan, due on the 15th inst., are requested to hand in their coupons, for examination and count, previous to that date.

7 11 3t N. B. BROWNE, Assistant Treasurer United States

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR; ALSO,

Regenerating Extract or Mildfleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 8

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

7 11 3

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE CRESSON SPRINGS,

On the Summit of the Alleghenv Mountains

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS

Since last season additional buildings have been completed and furnished, adding greatly to our facilities for accommodation. The grounds have been very much improved. A Band has been engaged for the season. Fine livery is in attendance. Excursion Tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad, good until October 1. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M., come through to Cresson in daylight. All through trains stop. Persons wishing to engage rooms, can do so by addressing

GEORGE W. MULLIN, CRESSON SPRINGS,

6 28 1m Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866

GEORGE J. BOLTON,

6 27 wfm2m PROPRIETOR.

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,

IN EVERY RESPECT, IS NOW OPEN.

ADDRESS, WILLIAM T. CALEB,

6 2 1m PROPRIETOR.

N. B.—The Saterlee Band is engaged for the season.

NATIONAL HOTEL AND EXCURSION HOUSE, Atlantic City, N. J.

The undersigned having leased the above favorite establishment, and having refitted and refurnished it throughout, it will be open for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY June 16, 1866.

The table will be supplied with the best the season affords including Oysters, Fish, Clams, etc. etc., and none but the purest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., selected for the Bar.

Committees of Excursions will find it the only place in the city where they can be accommodated, having the largest ball-room, and music tree of charge.

J. WILLETT, PROPRIETOR.

6 14 1m

UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Will open for the reception of guests on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.

Persons desiring to engage rooms will address

BROWN & WOELPPER, PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY, Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

6 9 2mrp*

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON, PROPRIETORS.

6 22 tf

BEIRN'S COTTAGE, (ADJOINING McMAKIN'S HOTEL), CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

This new and handsome Hotel, built in the Italian Villa style and delightfully located, immediately on the beach at the foot of Ferry street, Cape Island, New Jersey, is now open for the reception of visitors. In its erection no pains or expense have been spared to secure the comfort of its guests; and being newly furnished throughout in the most elegant and *recherche* style, it is one of the most pleasant and attractive stopping places on the Island.

Among its elegantly furnished apartments will be found two superbly fitted up Ice Cream Saloons, where the choicest Creams, Water Ices, Confections, Jellies, etc. will always be found. M FILON, Superintendent.

7 7 2w

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.

There has been added to this popular House, since last season, the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean front of over 1200 feet, and over 300 rooms fronting and in full view of the sea.

A perfect system of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a feature possessed by few hotels outside of large cities.

The appointments of the House throughout have received a most careful supervision, suggested by the experience of past seasons. For apartments, address J. F. CAKE, Congress Hall.

Hassler's Brass and String Band. 5 29 tf 14

THE WARM SPRINGS, NEAR HUNTINGdon, Pennsylvania.—This delightful summer resort, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Huntingdon, Pa., is now open for the accommodation of visitors. The location is beautiful the water invigorating, fine grounds for hunting, driving, etc. Stone creek, near the Springs, affords good water for fishing. There is no more romantic spot in the country, and for invalids the fresh air and sweet scenery are especially desirable. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue excursion tickets to visitors from June 10 to October 1. Comfortable coaches run daily between the Springs and Huntingdon. For particulars address me, at Huntingdon, Pa.

WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER, Proprietor.

References—Hon. William A. Porter, Colonel Charles T. Matthews, Sansom street baths; L. T. Watson, Esq., President Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company; Colonel A. R. Chambers, firm of Chambers & Cattell, No. 32 N. Third street; Charles M. Allmond, Esq., Proprietor Washington House. 6 29 1m*

THE TAMMANY HOUSE, NORTH CAROLINA AVENUE, NEAR THE DEPOT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his former patrons and the public, that the above house is now open where he will be happy to receive all who may favor him with a call.

In connection with the Hotel, he has opened a FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM.

ELIAS CLEAVER, PROPRIETOR.

6 14 1m

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.

This new mammoth hotel, the largest in the country, is now open for the season. Accommodations for 1200 persons. Address SPRAGUE & STOKES, Proprietors.

6 18 1m

HOLDZKOM HOUSE, BRIGANTINE BEACH, is now open for the season, with many improvements, good bathing and gunning, bathing unsurpassed. Mr. Holzkom's yacht, the "Mary," will convey passengers to the hotel. Terms, $12 per week.

7 2 12t WM. HOLDZKOM, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 27th day of June, 1866.

6 15 mw2m ROBERT B LEEDS, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON LINE OF Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON, Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co

TUSCARORA HOTEL, Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co

MAHANOY CITY HOTEL, G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.

WHITE HOUSE, Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O

ANDALUSIA, James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL, Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE, H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, Lebanon co., Charles Boedermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY, J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berk co.

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL, S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.

LITIZ SPRINGS, Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co

APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

EXCURSIONISTS, TOURISTS, AND Pleasure Seekers TO NIAGARA FALLS,

Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc., will find it to their advantage to procure

THROUGH TICKETS,

WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE

CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE, No. 425 CHESNUT STREET.

Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Quebec, via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by

FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.

These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.

No extra charge for meals or state-rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route.

For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN, Passenger Agent.

6 13 wfm2m

SUMMER TRAVEL, Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

WILKESBARRE, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, ALLENTOWN, BETHLEHEM, HAZLETON

AND ALL POINTS IN THE

Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.

Commodious Cars, Smooth Track, Fine Scenery, Excellent Hotels

Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new Hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets, at 7 30 A. M., 3 30 P. M., and 5 15 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column.

6 9 2mrp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE. CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion..... 6 00 A. M.
Mail..... 7 30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached..... 9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)..... 2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation..... 4 15 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion..... 5 18 P. M.
Mail..... 4 45 P. M.
Freight..... 1 32 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)..... 7 08 A. M.
Accommodation..... 8 50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street..... 5 30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson..... 6 32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street..... 10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield..... 1 00 P. M. and 3 15 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No. 29 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No. 320 N. Wharves, above Vine, will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.

Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

6 25 2m JOHN G. BRYANT Agent

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.

GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT FOR TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL TO NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866 and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

For Tickets, Information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866, Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—

9:00 A. M., Morning Mail.
2 00 P. M., Cape May Accommodation.

Returning will leave Cape Island—

6:30 A. M., Morning Mail.
5:00 P. M., Cape May Express.

Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No. 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.

6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

Is now open for the reception of visitors.

7 5 1m BENJ. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets,

Have just opened a new lot of French Lawns, at 25 and 31 cents a yard.

Black and white Plaid Mozambiques, 25 cents a yard.

Plain color Barèges, 37½ cents.

Plain color Crape Maretz, 40 cents a yard.

Fine quality Black Alpacas.

Fine quality black all-wool Delaines.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS, VERY CHEAP.

Heavy black Gros Grain Silks, $1 75 a yard

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 28, 31½, 40, and 50 cents.

Soft finish Cambrics, very cheap.

White Swiss, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks.

Shirred Muslins, 87½c., $1 25, and $1 60 a yard.

White Piques, very cheap.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best makes of Shirting Linens.

Table Linens by the yard.

8-4 and 10-4 Linen Table Cloths, very cheap.

Linen Napkins, $2 38, $2 50, $2 60, and $2 75 per dozen.

Linen Towels, 25, 28, 31, 37½ and 50 cents a yard.

Best quality American Prints, warranted fast colors, 20 cents a yard.

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.

Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.

A good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs

Gents' Neck-ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.

Linen Fans, very cheap. Silk Fans, very cheap. French Extracts, Pomades, and Soaps, Buffalo Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—A large assortment of Ballardvale Flannels, bought before the advance, and selling at less than sale prices. 2 4§

SHETLAND SHAWLS.

Shetland Shawls, $3 50.
Shetland Shawls, $4 00.
Shetland Shawls, $5 00.
Sea-Side Shawls, $6 00 to $10 00.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

6 26 N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

LINEN LAWNS.

100 PIECES LINEN LAWNS AT 35 CENTS.

100 PIECES ORGANDY LAWNS, AT 25 CENTS.

50 PIECES FINE WHITE PIQUE AT 65 CENTS.

300 PIECES PLAIN AND PLAID MUSLINS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

6 26 N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

CAPE MAY ATLANTIC CITY, AND LONG BRANCH.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST.,

A new and desirable lot of

ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS

Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of

WHITE GOODS.

TUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
CAMBRIC NAINSOOK.

91

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,

2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.

100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.

Cluny, Valencienne and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.

The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.

LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE

628 HOPKINS' 628

HOOP-SKIRT Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia. Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4§

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.

WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS SUPPLIES,

No. 118 MARKET Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery,

Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting, AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING

Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

THE EXTENSION OF FAIRMOUNT PARK.—The following reports were submitted to Councils yesterday:—

To the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia:—

Gentlemen:—The joint special committee appointed to inquire into and ascertain whether improper influences were used to produce the excessive award made in pursuance of an ordinance appropriating ground for public purposes, passed June 27, 1864; and to whom was also referred "Resolution of instruction to the Committee on Law, directing that Committee to inquire whether or not the ordinance of June 27, 1864, can be lawfully repealed without subjecting the city to heavy damages, and all other matters of law or fact connected therewith, and with the assessment of damages to the said owners," respectfully report that they held thirteen meetings and examined many witnesses, as will more fully appear by reference to the testimony, which is hereto appended.

The Committee regret to have it to state that Mr. Elliot, one of the jury, although subpœnaed and notified to appear, refused to obey the subpœna, and they were without the power to compel his attendance, a defect in the law which demands correction. Having heard the evidence and carefully weighed it, the Committee have arrived at the following conclusions, viz.:—

First. That the jury was not composed of such persons as should have been selected for the determination of such an important matter, involving the expenditure of nearly half a million of dollars. The evidence shows that they certainly lacked both integrity and judgment. Two of the jury, however, were honorable exceptions, viz.:—Messrs. Johnson and Marks. If the jury had been composed entirely of such men, the public must have been satisfied with the award.

The evidence does not show that any other influences were used by the property owners than suppers given occasionally, sometimes at the property, and at other times at the Falls of Schuylkill, the latter in a very sympathetic way, a custom which the Committee do not hesitate to disapprove of and condemn, and hope it may soon be abolished. The evidence of some of the owners shows that they were applied to by the jury for extra compensation, and if some of the jury are to be believed, Mr. Ervin agreed to raise them $1000; and if Mr. Ervin is to be believed, the statement of the jury is untrue, and merely fabricated to screen themselves. The committee leave it to the public to settle the question of veracity from the evidence. The committee have no hesitation in saying that the award is in many of the cases excessive, and having been made by a jury a majority of which lacked both integrity and judgment, ought not, as to these, be confirmed.

Secondly. That the Committee are of opinion that Councils have not the power to repeal the ordinance of June 27, 1864, and if they had, it could not be done without subjecting the city to heavy damages; and, therefore, the city can only look to the Court having jurisdiction of the whole matter to protect her against so gross an imposition and wrong, as the confirmation of the excessive awards would be.

G. B. HANCOCK,
(to enable a report to be made).
JOSHUA SPERING,
JAMES PAGE,
JAMES H. BILLINGTON,
JAMES A. FREEMAN,
H. MARCUS,
(to enable a report to be made).

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia.—Gentlemen:—The undersigned, a minority of the Joint Special Committee appointed to examine into and ascertain whether improper influences were used to produce the excessive awards made in pursuance of an "ordinance appropriating ground for public purposes," passed June 27, 1864, not being able to concur in the conclusions and opinions expressed in the report signed by a majority of the members of the Committee, beg leave to report that after an extended investigation, and as thorough a one as the limited power of the Committee to cause the attendance of witnesses would permit—having heard the testimony of a number of the property owners interested, their agents and attorneys, five of the six jurymen, as the law officers of the city, and the assessor of the ward in which this ground is situated—they are satisfied that the testimony thus elicited furnishes, in the language of the resolution under which the committee have acted, "sufficient reason to believe that improper influences were brought to bear by those interested in obtaining damages in excess of the real value of their properties, to cause such excessive award."

The nature of these influences can be best determined by a careful perusal of the testimony principally of Mr. Ervin, the agent of the iron-works property of Wheeler & Co., and of Messrs. Boyd & Sloan, two of the members of the jury by whom the award was made. While the testimony of these witnesses is not harmonious, but on the contrary so flatly contradictory as to warrant the charge of wilful perjury against one or the other of them, these facts are not disguised, viz.:—That the jury, or a majority of them, were led to believe, as the result of frequent conversations on the subject, and from the throwing out of vague hints and promises, that a liberal compensation would be their reward for the extended time taken up by the proceedings and the limited pay allowed them. This is borne out by the testimony of Boyd, who swears that he *expected* to receive money from one of the owners or his agent, Mr. Ervin, for his services on the jury. Upon what just grounds these expectations rested, must be decided, in the present aspect of the case, if not by the conflicting testimony itself, it is to be hoped by the parties themselves before a proper tribunal.

The testimony of Mr. Ervin also alludes to an attempt made by one of the property owners to influence a member of the bar, Mr. Sergeant Price, upon the supposition that he was a member of the jury; but owing to the failure of Mr. Price to attend the meetings of the Committee when notified, the allegation was thus compelled to rest upon insufficient testimony.

The testimony of Mr. Sloan avers that he was, on several occasions, promised a good thing by Mr. Krupp, one of the owners, which ended, after repeated inquiries what kind of a good thing was meant, in "a good supper." The testimony shows that suppers were the order of the day, having been given both on the ground and at the Falls of Schuylkill, by Messrs. Ervin, Krupp, Fricka, and others. As a means of biasing the minds of jurors by their character and frequency, the undersigned deem these suppers "improper influence," so pernicious in their effects as to call for their speedy abolishment.

In view of the great importance of this matter to the tax-payers of Philadelphia, involving the expenditure of nearly half a million of dollars, the undersigned deem it their duty to say that, while the persons selected to determine upon this award were, with perhaps two creditable exceptions, lacking both in judgment and integrity, as stated in the report signed by the majority of the members of the Committee, the conduct of some of the property owners mentioned, occupying high positions in the community, in throwing tempting baits to weak human nature, has been highly and grossly improper.

Mr. Elliott, the only one of the jury who failed to appear before the Committee, is charged, by the testimony of Mr. Peter Kern, with asking for three hundred dollars, which Mr. Kern very properly refused to give him. The failure of the law to clothe this and similar investigations with power to compel the attendance of witnesses summoned before them, enabled Mr. Elliott to evade an investigation. It is evident that an investigation like the present one can be defied and brought to naught by any one who is unpleasantly affected by its objects or purposes, and can be transformed into a farce at the will or whim of any one so disposed. The undersigned trust that proper authority will be obtained at the earliest practicable period to remedy this serious defect in the existing law.

The testimony elicited by the investigation further establishes the fact of the excessiveness of the award, particularly in the estimate laid before the Committee by the Assistant City Solicitor, Mr. Sellers, who, while frankly acknowledging himself in favor of the appropriation of the ground for the purposes named in the ordinance, at a reasonable and just compensation to the owners, and basing his estimate upon a close examination and a fair comparison of the testimony submitted to the jury, values the property at $340,000, showing an excessive award of between $140,000 and $150,000.

The undersigned do not deem it irrelevant to a report on this subject, if they show that this property was never, up to the time of the passage of the ordinance, valued at more than three hundred thousand dollars, although proven in part by other than the testimony elicited by the present investigation. A special committee of Common Council, of which the present presiding officer of that Chamber was chairman, to whom the ordinance appropriating the ground was referred, reported, "after a careful examination of the premises," and having the written opinion of Mr. Hines, the Surveyor of the District, "that the cost of the purchase of said ground will not exceed the sum of three hundred thousand dollars." (Appendix to Journal of C. C. 1864, vol. i, p. 485.)

To show further, however, that the Mayor of the city, when the matter came before him officially, did not agree with the Committee in so far as that the real value of the property would be the mean of the award, the undersigned append the concluding extract from the veto message of Mayor Henry, of March 10th, 1864:—"Unless a sum be determined upon as a limit which the city will pay, the award of the jury may and probably will far exceed the reasonable remuneration which the owners should receive."

In view of what has taken place this language is prophetic, and the Councils of that year would have done well to heed the warning thus uttered, and by limiting the amount to be paid for the property in question, would have saved the city from one to two hundred thousand dollars.

According to the joint report of the Committee on Water and City Property in 1862, "with the exception of some old brick houses on Coates street, and a new hotel on Landing avenue, the ground was worth little more than if vacant." (App. to Journal of S. C., 1862, vol. i, No. 130). Yet, while the improvements in the city at the public expense bring us four years later to examine into an award for damages against the city of nearly half a million of dollars, the testimony of the assessor in that locality would make it appear that the additional revenue so generally promised as the reward of large appropriations for public improvements, both legitimate and otherwise, has not been forthcoming in this case; and the undersigned cannot refrain from taking advantage of the opportunity presented of embodying the foregoing reference to this important matter in the present report.

Inasmuch as the matter of repealing the ordinance of June 28, 1864, was referred to this Committee, of which the undersigned are members, by the Select Council, one or more meetings were devoted to its consideration, and the attendance of the City Solicitor, and his opinion upon this point, was requested and obtained, Mr. Brewster reiterating substantially the opinion expressed in his reply to a similar inquiry by the Committee on Law, viz:—that the mere repeal of the ordinance would not be attended with damages to the city, adding that such a course would tend to strengthen the hands of the law officer of the city in the prosecution of the case before the Courts, while it was admitted that such a repeal would not debar prosecution by owners of property for real or supposed damages by reason of the breaking off of proceedings under and by virtue of the ordinance appropriating the ground to the use of the city.

Whether or not the public good to be derived from the appropriation of this property for the purposes named in the ordinances, will warrant the necessarily enormous outlay to be entailed on the tax-payers, already onerously burdened in pursuance thereof, and if not, whether it is sound policy to risk prosecutions for damages by such of the owners as would consider themselves aggrieved by such corresponding action of the city authorities, are questions the undersigned prefer to leave to the members of the respective Chambers, that they may for themselves determine, after a careful consideration, with the flood of light that has been opened upon this whole matter, what the best interests of their constituents demand at their hands.

Respectfully submitted,
GEORGE J. HETZELL,
J. B. HANCOCK,
H. MARCUS.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE GREAT FRANKFORD FIRE—LOSS $1,500,000.—The fire in the Twenty-Third Ward yesterday afternoon, an account of which we published in our fifth edition, by which the Tacony Print Works were destroyed, was one of the most destructive conflagrations that has visited this city for some time. The entire structure, with the exception of a few one-story buildings, was entirely consumed by five o'clock.

The works were situated on a five-acre lot, at the corner of Orchard street and Tacony road. The magnitude of the establishment may be judged when it is understood that the factory covered at least one-half of this ground. The factory was the largest of its kind in Pennsylvania, employing about 350 persons in the various departments. The fire made its appearance in the upper story of the main building, a four-story structure of stone. It is also reported that the fire broke out about the same time in the first story, at the further end of this building.

An alarm was promptly given, but the flames, fanned by a strong breeze, spread too rapidly to permit the firemen to save the property, or to enable the operatives to rescue the goods. The main building, used for printing calicoes, was 250 feet by 60, and nothing but the walls were left standing. Adjoining this, separated only by a narrow alley, was the "Grey Room," a stone structure, four stories in height, and of nearly the same dimensions as the main building. This was used for the storing of goods ready for printing, and for dyeing woollen and silk fabrics. The building was entirely destroyed. Running along Orchard street was a three story brick structure, about 350 feet in length, used for engraving, mechanical works, designing, offices, etc. This was saved. At right angles with this building was another one-story brick structure, in which all the carpenter work was done. This building was destroyed.

Beyond this was a one-story dyeing house; next were two buildings, one story in height. These were destroyed. To the rear of the "Grey Room" was the boiler-house and drying-room, a four-story structure, which was destroyed. Next was the woollen print-room, two stories in height, also destroyed. Back of the main building was a large one story building, of stone, used as a bleaching house, and adjoining this was the cylinder and another boiler-room, supplying power to the main building. This was destroyed. On the Tacony road, beyond the extreme end of the main building, was a one-story stone structure, which was partially destroyed. The chemical house and stables were saved.

It is difficult to estimate the loss. The goods on hand belonged to parties in New York, who sent them to Mr. Lippincott, proprietor of the establishment, to be printed; and the foreman stated that the value of the goods in the "Grey Room" would reach over $200,000; drugs and chemicals, $100,000; the printed goods $100,000; and the loss in other departments, including machinery, etc., will, according to the foreman, amount to more than $500,000. Mr. Lippincott estimates that the loss in real estate will reach nearly $700,000, about one-third of which is covered by insurance in New England companies.

A peculiar circumstance connected with the fire is that two previous attempts had been made to destroy the property. The first was discovered on the 30th of June, when the fire was kindled in a part of the buildings not used. It was speedily extinguished. The attempt was repeated on the 9th of July, but again it was discovered in time to prevent any damage. These two attempts put the parties in charge of the factory on their guard. Mr. Lippincott offered a reward of $500 for the discovery of the incendiary, but without success. In order to be prepared for another attempt, the hose and pump belonging to the establishment were put in perfect order, and as late as Wednesday were found to be in good condition. The fire yesterday broke out in a room in the main building not used, and when the hose was brought into requisition it was discovered that some one had tampered with it, and that it was of no service.

The operatives attempted to save the goods, but the rapid spread of the flames soon drove them from the buildings, and hence very little property was rescued. That which was removed was damaged in the removal or by water. Most of the fire companies were compelled to draw water from the Frankford creek. The steamer belonging to the Arsenal at Bridesburg was also on the ground, and did good service.

The presence of a large quantity of oil of vitriol added greatly to the fury of the flames.

PROCEEDINGS IN COUNCILS.—The stated meeting of Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

Select Council.—A communication was received from the Mayor, announcing that under the recent ordinance he had entered into a contract with Henry Bickley to cleanse the Northern District, from August 1 to January 1, 1867, at the rate of $60,000 per annum.

Mr. Barlow submitted a resolution approving the sureties of Mr. Bickley, under the above contract. Agreed to.

The special committee, appointed to act in conjunction with a committee of the members of the bar to proceed to Harrisburg and aid in increasing the number of and the compensation of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, reported a bill to pay the expenses incurred, amounting to $198·95. The bill was passed finally.

A bill was reported providing for an appropriation of $1500 to pay the salaries of such of the Police Magistrates of the city as comply with the law and make returns of the amount of fines and costs collected. Referred to Finance Committee.

An ordinance providing for an appropriation of $10,000 to the Board of Health for sanitary purposes, was reported by the Committee on Health. It was passed finally.

The same Committee reported an ordinance making an appropriation of $7000 to the Board of Health, for the removal of nuisances. The bill was passed finally.

Mr. Van Cleve moved to suspend the rules in order to take up an ordinance appropriating $15,000 to be used in laying a twenty-inch main in Columbia avenue. In supporting the measure, it was stated that the people residing on Columbia avenue, and on the other streets in that vicinity, are very much in want of a supply of water.

Mr. Freeman said that there is no money in the treasury for extra appropriations, and that if the money continues to be voted away in the manner it has been for extra purposes, the school teachers and policemen will suffer.

The friends of the bill argued that the want of water in the Twentieth Ward might be attended with serious consequences in the event of a fire taking place.

Mr. King, in opposing the bill, said that, independent of extra appropriations, the deficiency at the end of the year will be one million five hundred thousand dollars; but with the extras the deficiency will reach the large sum of three millions of dollars.

The bill was passed finally.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution of inquiry as to the propriety of authorizing the police officers to make a census of the city during the recess of Councils. Adopted.

Common Council.—A communication was received from the Mayor, stating that he had entered into a contract with Mr. Bickley, for cleansing the Northern District of the city, at the rate of $60,000 per annum.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, stating that he had suspended the South Penn, Lafayette, and Niagara Hose Companies, for disorderly and riotous conduct, the two former companies on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of July, and the latter on the 11th inst. Referred.

Mr. Marcer, of the Finance Committee, submitted an ordinance making an appropriation of $95,000 to the Trustees of the City Ice Boat, to pay for building a new ice boat. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an additional appropriation of $2500 to the Law Department, to pay for surveying. Adopted.

Mr. Billington, of the Police Committee, reported an ordinance making an appropriation of $1000 to pay the reward for the arrest of Probst, the murderer, as follows:—Jacob Price, who gave a description of the murderer, $250; James Dorsey, $250; James Atkinson, $250; and James Weldon, $250. Agreed to.

Mr. Little, of the Survey Committee, reported an ordinance providing for the construction of a bridge over the Schuylkill, at South street. The ordinance provides that no contract shall be entered into or work done until a loan is created to pay for the same. The ordinance was postponed and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Harper submitted an ordinance appropriating $11,000 to pay Messrs. Hill & Smith, contractors, for cleaning the streets in the northern section of the city, they having expended $15,000 more than they had received.

After a long discussion, the ordinance was voted down.

Mr. Fox called up the resolution providing for the heating and ventilation of the new Court House, which was adopted.

Councils met in convention, and elected Jesse Bonsall Committing Magistrate of the Seventeenth Police District.

Mr. Taylor offered an ordinance appropriating $6500 to pay the laborers and carters that worked for Smith & Hill, contractors for cleaning the northern district of the city. The bill passed a second reading, but the Chamber refused to suspend the rules for the purpose of allowing its final passage.

The ordinance appropriating $2000 to pay for fitting up Moyamensing Hall as a Station House was adopted.

An ordinance making an additional appropriation of $1880 to the Department of Police was adopted.

Mr. Dillon offered an ordinance providing that from the 1st day of August it shall be lawful for all vehicles using streets of fourteen feet or less in width to use the same as follows, viz.:—Running north and south the course of vehicles to be south, and those running east and west the course to be west. Referred.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—John Williams, a young man, had a hearing at the Central Station yesterday, on the charge of stealing a gold chain, valued at $120. Mrs. Margaret Brennan testified that the defendant came to her husband's store in the absence of Mr. Brennan, and asked to be shown some gold chains. One was handed to him, which he said he would take, and he did take it, running out of the shop as fast as his legs could carry him. The chain was not recovered. Williams was held in $1500 bail to answer.

Otto Kleinert was before Alderman White yesterday, on the charge of embezzlement. William Janicke testified that he placed in defendant's hands, for safe keeping, the sum of $167, and was told that it had been deposited in the First National Bank, and that to satisfy him of the money being there, memorandums of the deposits were furnished as the cash was, from time to time, handed over by complainant. It was afterwards ascertained that no money had been placed there by the accused, neither in his own name nor in that of Mr. Janicke. Held in $1000 for trial.

Arthur Brown was held to bail yesterday to answer the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. Defendant, it is alleged, called on a grocer at Second and New streets, and represented himself to be the captain of a British vessel, and in want of stores. He ordered a bill of goods, $400 in amount, and then borrowed $10. No such vessel as he described could be found, and his story was said to be a fabrication. He was held for trial.

BROAD STREET BLOCKED UP.—Citizens are making just complaints of the way in which the upper part of Broad street is blocked up by the pipe-layers engaged in laying the large water main. On one side the large iron pipes are thrown across the roadway in confusion, completely obstructing travel on that side, whilst the bank of earth thrown out of the trench leaves at one point but a single track of roadway unobstructed on the other. The obstruction is quite unnecessary, and should be remedied without delay.

EXCITED ON THE DOG QUESTION.—The citizens residing at Frankford, Twenty-third Ward, have been considerably exercised during the past week on the subject of dogs. A mad dog ran through the place, biting quite a number of canines. The citizens turned out with shot guns, and exterminated all the animals known to have been bitten that could be found. The Mayor was then appealed to, and yesterday High Constable Danseld, with a posse of dog-catchers, made his appearance in Frankford, and captured twenty dogs found at large.

It is said there are several dogs which were bitten by the mad dog whose owners keep them locked up out of reach of citizens and officials. One of these dogs so kept up was bitten until the blood ran from the wound, and yet the owner refuses to kill him. Legal measures will doubtless be instituted, not only in his case, but in that of others similarly situated. The citizens are determined to have these animals exterminated, and the end of the excitement is not yet.

CLOSED.—The office of the City Treasurer will be closed to-morrow (Saturday), in consequence of the death of the daughter of Mr. Bumm, City Treasurer.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

THE EXCESSIVE HEAT.—The heat during the past few days has crowded the seaside watering places to overflowing with those who can leave their business sufficiently long to enable them to get away. Cape Island receives an addition to its visitors on the arrival of every train, and the hotels there are now assuming an active and lively appearance. At Atlantic City the capacious boarding-houses and public hotels are also receiving their rush, and preparations are in progress by the proprietors and others to furnish such accommodations as will contribute to the pleasure and amusement of the visitors, while the bathing adds very materially to the luxuries at those places in such hot weather.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.—The Board of Assessors of Camden county, at their recent meeting, have apportioned the assessment of taxes as follows:—North Ward—Amount assessed, $3,675,000; State quota, $3766·87½; County quota, $22,968·75. Middle Ward—Amount assessed, $1,775,000; State quota, $1819·37½; County quota, $11,093·75. South Ward—Amount assessed, $1,230,000; State quota, $1230·00; County quota, $7500·00. This is the ratio for the three wards of Camden. The assessed valuation of taxable property in the entire county is $16,000,000. The percentage for State quota is 10¼ cents per $100; for County, 62½ cents per $100, making a total of 72¾ cents per $100.

NEW CHURCH.—The members of the First Presbyterian Church, Camden, under the able ministration of the Rev. Dr. Reed, are taking measures to erect a new and more commodious church edifice; the old building, although conveniently arranged and large, is inadequate to accommodate the attendance, and hence the necessity of a larger one.

A GOOD CHANGE.—Laborers in Camden city and county are now very scarce, notwithstanding an increase in the price of wages. This is true especially of mechanics—carpenters, masons, and workers in iron. It was not long ago when idlers could be found on every street corner; now they seem to be busy.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—On Tuesday a man named Jonathan Hoffman, of Cape May county, was killed by being thrown from his wagon. William Eldridge, of the same county, was so severely injured a day or two previously, by a pole falling on him, that he died from the effects of it a few hours afterwards.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—J. Eugene Troth, Esq., a young and talented gentleman in Camden, has been admitted to practise at the Bar as an attorney for New Jersey.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 43

LONGWORTH'S
CELEBRATED
CATAWBA WINES.

J. W HAMMAR,
SOLE AGENT,
[6 14 thsm22

No. 620 MARKET Street.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 119m

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 38§

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

ESTATE OF MARY SWIFT, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary upon the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills, all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having legal claims against the same to present them for settlement to

CAROLINE SWIFT,
F. S. JACOBY,
Executors.

PHILADELPHIA June 1, 1866. 7 6 16t*

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71	$95,000 00
120,000	" 6 " " '81	128,100 00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,560 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89; Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
		$1,253,630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooke,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 1§

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 1 3 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea.	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. 2 3 t128

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only.* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 1§

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31y

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AT GROVER'S THEATRE,
On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866.

300,000 tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 presents awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, $2,500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum, the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF WILLIAM E. OWENS, NO. 527 CHESNUT STREET; ALSO SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED:

1 Three-story Brick Residence, H street, between Sixth and Seventh	$8,000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Second street, near E	10,000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1 Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1 Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street north	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness, complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1 Set Diamonds, complete (Pin, Ear-rings and Rings)	1,000
1 Grand Piano (Steinway's)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos $600 each	6,000
10 Grand Pianos, $500 each	5,000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, 200 each	20,000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches, $125 each	6,250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80 American Case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75 Hunting Case Silver Watches $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40 Sewing Machines $100 each	4,000
20 Sewing Machines, $75 each	1,500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Castors $25 each	1,250
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, etc., $6 to $10 each	41,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons etc., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, etc., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings etc., $1 to $10 each	50,000
Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear on the list they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal hotels, book and music stores in the city, and at the headquarters in the mammoth fair building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
Major H. A. HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,
Colonel CHARLES E. CAPEHART,
Major M. H. ALBERGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE.

TREASURER.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.

Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office order, draft, express, or registered letters.

In every case send the name and Post Office address, county and State of each separate subscription, and inclose stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to

WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
Washington, D. C.,
Lock Box No. 32.

Tickets also for sale by
F. NOLENS & CO.,
General Agents,
No. 210 West FOURTH Street,
P. O. Box 655. Wilmington, Delaware.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next, have made due application to G. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

Refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John H. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. F. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y. 6 23 1m

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS TO-NIGHT AT NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
LAST TWO NIGHTS.
LAST PERFORMANCES POSITIVELY.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.
Last appearance of
THE GREAT BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.
The Coolest place of Amusement in the city.
Commence in the evening at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 25, 50, and 75 cents.
MAZEPPA, SPHYNX, AND ELEPHANT NIGHTLY.
MATINEE—SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock. Admittance, 30c.
SATURDAY (TO-MORROW), "LAST MATINEE."

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
FOR TWO NIGHTS.
Boucicault's great Drama of
JESSIE BROWN;
OR, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
Act I.—The First Gleam of War.
Act II.—Signal of the Clock of the Mosque.
Act III.—The Charge of the Highlanders.
The Charming Original Music.
MISS EFFIE GERMON
In her admirable performance of "Jessie," will sing snatches of beautiful Scotch melodies.
And also the Nautical Spectacular Drama of
THE LOST SHIP.
Full of stirring effects, will be given.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
Re-engagement for one week more of
ROBERT HELLER,
ROBERT HELLER,
ROBERT HELLER,
The Prince of Magicians, the Brilliant Pianist, Conversationalist, and Humorist, who will appear
MONDAY EVENING,
and during the week, in new Features of
MAGIC AND MUSIC,
MAGIC AND MUSIC,
including the wonderful Sphynx.
MR. HELLER'S latest Novelty entire,
THE SCARLET SPIRIT,
is in active preparation, and will shortly be produced.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720–726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 10§

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS,
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

Organized Incendiarism.

We had hoped that with the defeat of the slave power, an end had been made to all attempts at incendiarism. While the war was in progress, the desperation of the Rebels might cause efforts at the destruction of the prosperity of the North, but that any Northern man would be so base as to deliberately undertake to bring poverty on the community by firing mills or public buildings, seemed to us impossible. Yet, after coolly weighing the facts which have come to our notice in regard to the burning of the mills at Frankfort yesterday, the conclusion is unavoidable that it was but one step in an organized system of incendiarism, having for its object the destruction of all the vast cotton mills situated on the Frankford creek and in the vicinity. Some weeks since the proprietors of several of the mills received anonymous letters, telling them that it was the intention of certain parties to destroy every mill but one located in that vicinity. No notice was taken of the threat, however. In a few days GARSED'S mills were mysteriously destroyed, under circumstances which left but little doubt but that it was a wilful effort, and not an accident. The alarm then spread among the owners, and of late a constant watch has been kept, both night and day, on all the mills. No less than three attempts have been made to fire various mills during the past week, but the flames were discovered in time, and the property saved. The mills which were destroyed yesterday have had two unsuccessful attempts made on them, but the vigilance of the watch prevented the danger in time. Yesterday, however, according to what seems to be a reliable account, the fire was ignited in two places, and the total loss of $1,500,000 was the result. While the flames were in progress, two other mills were fired in different parts of Frankfort, but by timely aid were saved.

From what has been said, there can be little doubt but that an organized system of incendiarism has been originated, the object of which is to turn what is now a flourishing manufacturing locality into a desolate ruin. That it is a matter of small consequence to the villains, in the furtherance of the scheme, whether human life is sacrificed or not, is proved by the fact that the operatives were at work in the mill destroyed, and that, in order to save them, some had to be thrown from the third story upon sheets held to receive them. Regardless of the interruption of travel, the incendiary fired the mill so near the Trenton Railroad bridge that it required every exertion of our gallant firemen to save the structure.

We would call the particular attention of the Fire Marshal and the Police Department to what now appears to be a determined scheme. The utmost vigilance will be required to save the remaining mills and capture the author of this destruction. When the scoundrel is detected, there is no punishment which is too great for the wretch who would endanger hundreds of human lives, and destroy millions of dollars worth of property, in order to gratify a petty spite, or vent a personal malice.

Logan on the Crisis—Sherman on Democracy.

We publish to-day an abstract of a remarkable speech by Gen. John A. LOGAN, delivered at Salem, Ill., on the 4th instant. The meeting at which it was delivered was one of the largest ever held in the West, the number of persons present being estimated at over 20,000. Besides General LOGAN, there were present and made speeches, General W. T. SHERMAN and General OGLESBY, Governor of Illinois.

General LOGAN'S speech is remarkable for the power and directness with which it presents the main points of the present political campaign. Its logical force and its fiery earnestness have seldom been excelled.

General SHERMAN'S blunt avowal, called out during the progress of this meeting, that he *never was a Democrat*, will be rather a damper to the tricky, scheming leaders of that party. They have been trying very hard to create the impression that he belongs to their crowd. Nothing would gratify them so much as to be able to prostitute the name and fame of some one of our country's great military heroes to the base ends of their party purposes. But they will have to count SHERMAN out. He never belonged to them, and he now has no sympathy with them. However, our Democratic friends can solace themselves with the reflection that SHERMAN would have been rather unavailable anyhow. The chief strength of the Democratic party is in the Rebel States, and no Federal General is so thoroughly *execrated* in that quarter as SHERMAN is. They never can forget that march of his from Atlanta to the sea, and from Savannah to Fayetteville. To this day all that is hateful in the idea of Federal power and authority—all that is bitter and blasting in the memory of their "lost cause," is summed up in the single name, "SHERMAN." Hence, while he might have been of some use to the Democratic party in keeping up its mere organization in those Northern States where it only has "a name to live," in the South, where the real strength of the party is, he would have been nothing more than a dead weight.

As the Democrats are so put to it for a military leader, why don't they take up General ROBERT E. LEE? He might not run well in Pennsylvania, but he certainly would in Virginia. He might lose New York, but he would carry Georgia. He would be unpopular in the North, generally, it is true, but the Democrats stand a very poor show for carrying the North, while they *can* count upon the South.

GRANT has nothing in common with the Democrats; SHERMAN turns his back upon them, and says, "I never was a Democrat;" "Little Mac" has proved as disastrous a leader on the political as on the military battle-field; FITZ-JOHN PORTER would hardly be available, all things considered; so that we see nothing for the Democrats to do, if they must have a military hero to lead their party, except to take up General LEE.

The Voice of a Southern Unionist.

AMONG the noble band of Southern Unionists who "kept the faith" in the darkest hours of the Rebellion, no one has a more shining record than Governor BROWNLOW, of Tennessee. He suffered everything except death from the Rebels, yet remained firm and true to the cause of his country. The opinions of such a man upon the question of reconstruction are worthy of the most careful consideration. He knows the temper and characteristics of the late Rebels perfectly. He knows just the measures necessary for the safety of the country in readmitting the Rebel States to power in the Union. We therefore commend the following analysis and defense of the Constitutional amendment lately proposed by Congress to the States, which we find in Governor BROWNLOW'S message to the Legislature of Tennessee, now assembled in extra session, as one of the best things in itself that we have met with, and peculiarly entitled to consideration as the voice of the true friends of the Union men at the South. He says:—

"I beg you to bear in mind, in your deliberations, that while the most of you have been at all times, personally and individually, loyal to the United States, as a whole you represent a State the most of whose people went into rebellion, raised one hundred and fifty-four regiments, and sent them into the field to fight against the National Government; levied war against the United States for four years; and were finally conquered and reduced to the condition of inhabitants of a subjugated province, wholly at the mercy of the conqueror. By the laws of nations and the laws of war, the General Government has an undoubted right to prescribe terms of settlement to the State of Tennessee. These terms have been prescribed, and are now presented for your acceptance or rejection. I have every assurance that, when they are accepted, your Senators and Representatives will be admitted to their seats in Congress, and the State at once be clad with her long lost rights. Are these terms reasonable? For my own part, they seem to me to be but the decree of political justice and equity, made necessary by the result of the Rebellion. By the first section, equal protection in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property is guaranteed to all citizens. Practically, this affects mainly the negro; who, having been emancipated by the Rebellion, and having lost that protection which the interest of the master gave him, became by the very laws of nature entitled to the civil rights of the citizen, and to the means of enforcing those rights. To deny this to him, would be to place his life, property, and labor in the power of every unfriendly local authority or evil-disposed person, and would be an instance of barbarism unworthy of the age. It will also prevent unjust and oppressive discrimination by one State against the citizens of other States. By the second section, classes who are distranchised, without crime, are not to be counted in ascertaining the basis of Federal representation. This, too, may be regarded as one of the results of the Rebellion, a change made necessary by our changed condition. We have now among us a class of freedmen, to whom we deny the ballot and all other political rights. Have we a right to count them against the enfranchised citizens of other States? If so, then will three of our citizens (Rebels though they be) equal in the political balance four citizens of any Northern State, however patriotic; and one citizen of South Carolina or Mississippi will balance two citizens or Union soldiers who may reside north of the Ohio. Certainly the South is not in a condition to claim so great a political advantage in the national adjustment now proposed, unless, indeed, there be merit in rebellion. The third section is intended to prevent that class of Rebel leaders from holding office who, by violating their official oaths, added one great offense to another. It is meant as a safeguard against another rebellion, by keeping out of power those who brought on and are mainly responsible for that through which we have just passed. These men, in law and justice, forfeited their lives and property, but a benign and merciful Government inflicts no other punishment or disability upon them than such as is necessary to prevent them from repeating their crime. No loyal citizen will object to this section. The fourth section declares the validity of our national debt, and that debts incurred or losses sustained in aid of rebellion are void. This is simply a declaration of the honorable intentions of the nation, and will be indorsed by every American citizen who is worthy of the title. It also refuses compensation for slaves lost or emancipated by the war. As our slaves were lost by the rebellious conduct of our own people, we should not expect to tax the nation to pay for them. This brief analysis of the proposed amendment exhibits a magnanimity on the part of the American people through their Representatives in Congress, which challenges our admiration. Viewed as terms of final adjustment between the conqueror and the conquered, their mildness and freedom from all penalty is without a parallel in the history of nations."

The Tariff Bill Postponed.

THE Tariff bill was yesterday referred to the Senate Committee on Finance, with instructions to report on the second Monday in December next. This action was not altogether unexpected, the bill as it passed the House being really satisfactory to nobody.

It was adopted rather as a compromise between conflicting interests, and doubtless with the expectation that it would be extensively amended in the Senate. Some features had been fastened upon it by the enemies of the measure for the express purpose of defeating it or rendering it odious.

We should have preferred immediate action upon this measure by the Senate, but the postponement will cause a delay of only a few months, and may result in a more satisfactory bill when it shall be finally acted upon.

Political Duplicity.

How long will our conservatives have the effrontery to harp upon their devotion to the principle of "No taxation without representation?" They are not in favor of that principle now, and they never were in favor of it. They are not in favor of its application here in Pennsylvania, nor are they in favor of its application at the South. Their pretended devotion to it is a fraud, and nothing less. They know perfectly well that tens of thousands of dollars in taxes are paid by colored citizens of this city and State, who have no representation, and who never will have any if these Democratic political swindlers can prevent it. The same is true all over the South. Let us hear no more of this "principle" from *such* a source.

Not So.

A DEMOCRATIC contemporary asserts that the postponement of the Tariff bill was secured by radical votes. It would be nearer the truth to say that it was secured by conservative votes. In favor of postponement we find *Doolittle, Davis, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, Norton, Riddle,* and *Saulsbury*, all conservatives, and sufficient had they voted against the postponement to have defeated it. The radicals divided, but the conservatives, almost in a body, voted for postponement.

Organization of the Austrian and the Prussian Armies.

THE universal interest felt in the progress of the war in Europe renders it important that a correct idea be given of the organization of the contending armies. The despatches seldom go into details so far as to give the numbers engaged, but merely speak of the number of battalions, brigades, divisions, and corps. We will give our readers a general sketch of the military arrangements of both Austria and Prussia, so that they can at once figure up for themselves the size of each army engaged in a conflict.

Let us look first at that of Prussia. The king is *de facto* commander-in-chief, with a staff of eight general officers as aides-de-camp, four generals *a la suite*, and ten field officers. The grade of general officers consists of:—

Field-Marshal.
Colonel-General of Infantry.
Master-General of Artillery.
General.
Lieutenant-General.
Major-General.

The size of the army is, in the infantry arm:—

Standing army	144,288 men
Landwehr	108,216 "
Reserve	130,836 "
Total	383,340 "

The cavalry consists of a total of 65,024 men, with 2400 officers, while the artillery amounts to 18,900 men and 792 pieces. These armies, with other smaller bands, make a total of 569,000 men in the Prussian army.

In the number of men needed to fill up an organization, they have none of that doubt in regard to the actual size which existed in our own war. Every battalion is kept constantly full to the required number. This is so throughout the ranks.

An infantry battalion consists of 1002 men; a cavalry squadron of 150 men; an artillery battalion of 190 men, and 8 pieces of artillery; an artillery regiment of 2100 men and 88 pieces of cannon.

So much for the Prussian forces. When we see that there are eleven battalions in a fight we may be sure that there are 11,022 men engaged in the contest.

The Austrian army consists of over 600,000 men, classified as follows:—

Infantry	489,000
Cavalry	67,000
Artillery	47,000
Total	603,000

The officers of the superior grades consist of—

Field-Marshal.
Feld-Zeugmeister.
Feld-Marschal Lieutenant.
Major-General.
Colonel.

An Austrian battalion of infantry consists of 1002 men, a brigade of 4008 men, a division of 8016 men. Such is the organization of the Austrian army. From what we have said, it is easy for any of our readers to make a calculation of the exact size of the forces engaged, which sink into insignificance compared with the hundreds of thousands of soldiers engaged on either side in our great war.

When the Republican Party Became Radical.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1866.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

In your last night's paper I read an article from the *Times*, of New York, in which the question is asked—"When did the Republican party become radical?" This almost appears to be such a silly question that it hardly deserves an answer, but I will give him an answer. The Republican party became radical when war was commenced by the Southern traitors; when Mr. Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand soldiers; when we blockaded the Southern ports; when we fought their troops; when Mr. Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation; when Grant took Richmond and captured Lee's army; when Sherman marched to the sea and through the Carolinas, and Johnston's army surrendered. War is a radical measure, not a conservative one. McClellan was conservative, Grant and Sherman radical; and now the great Republican party do not desire to give all the fruits of the victory into the hands of the Rebels. Johnson belonged to the Republican party when he said that treason was a crime and should be made odious, that traitors should be punished; and the radical Republican party intend to elect J. W. Geary Governor, on the radical platform. He led the famous White Star Division to victory; over Lookout Mountain he planted the radical flag, until the sun kissed the stars on its azure field, and gave it more splendor as it floated in triumph over the conservative rag, the stars and bars. Truly yours, A SOLDIER.

Rearrest of Colonel William R. Roberts, President of the Fenian Brotherhood.

INDICTMENT FOUND AGAINST HIM BY THE GRAND JURY—HE IS HELD TO BAIL IN THE SUM OF FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS—HIS TRIAL EXPECTED TO TAKE PLACE IN OCTOBER.

Yesterday morning Colonel William R. Roberts, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, was rearrested at his place of business, on a bench warrant, by Mr. Luther Horton, one of the officers of Marshal Murray's office. An indictment has been found by the Grand Jury against Colonel Roberts, charging him with having set on foot in this country, contrary to the neutrality laws of the United States, an armed expedition for the purpose of invading Canada, a possession of Great Britain—a power with which the United States are at peace.

THE CHARGES.

There are nineteen counts in the indictment. Without following the legal phraseology of the document, it is enough to state that the first count charges Colonel Roberts with having, on the 25th of May, in this year, within the territory of the United States, begun a certain military expedition, to be carried on from thence against the territory and dominions of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. The second and third counts charge him with having provided such military expedition. The fourth count accuses him of having provided the means for such military expedition. Fifth count—That he did begin, set on foot, and prepare the means for the expedition. Sixth count, that he did begin a certain military enterprise. The twelfth count states that he did begin, set on foot, provide, and prepare the means of a certain military expedition or enterprise. Other counts allege that he prepared a certain military expedition and enterprise. The eighteenth and nineteenth counts state that this military enterprise was undertaken against the colonies of Upper and Lower Canada.

Immediately after his arrest Colonel Roberts was taken to the office of Mr. S. G. Courtney, United States District Attorney, and there informed that the indictment had been found against him. He entered into bail in the sum of five thousand dollars, his surety being Mr. William L. Cole, No. 170 East Fourteenth street. It is understood that the trial of Colonel Roberts will take place in October next, and that the principal witnesses against him are reporters who took down his recent speech at the mass meeting in Union Square.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—The Brighton (Mass.) slaughter-houses have been inspected by the Board of Health, and pronounced, with a single exception, dangerous and pestilential, from the stench and corruption of the decaying animal matter which is allowed to collect around them. The citizens are justly fearful for the result if the cholera visits them.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, July 13, 1866.

The Stock Market was rather more active this morning, and prices were steady. Government bonds continue in good demand. Old 5-20s sold at 106¾@107, a slight decline; new do. at 105½; and 7·30s at 104, a slight advance. 98¾ was bid for 10-40s, and 109¼ for 6s of 1881.

City loans are less active; the new issue sold at 96¾@97, and old do. at 93½; Pennsylvania 5s sold largely at 92¼.

In Railroad shares there is more doing, and prices are firmer. Minehill sold at 55, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55⅝, no change; Reading at 53¼@53⅝, an advance of ¼; Lehigh Valley at 62½, an advance of ½; Catawissa preferred at 35¾, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 31½@31¾, no change; 58 was bid for Norristown; 37½ for North Pennsylvania; 55 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 43¾ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue very dull. 20 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 38 for Spruce and Pine; 68 for Chesnut and Walnut; 19½ for Hestonville; 13 for Ridge Avenue; and 40 for Union.

Bank shares are firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for Philadelphia; 126 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 94 for Northern Liberties; 31 for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 54½ for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 65½ for City; 64 for Corn Exchange; and 60 for Union.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. Wyoming Valley Canal sold at 68. 27¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 35¾ for preferred do.; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 56½ for Delaware Division.

Oil shares continue very dull. Maple Shade sold at 3, and Ocean at 5½, no change.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 153; 11 A. M., 153¼; 12 M., 152½; 1 P. M., 153.

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—

"The United States 5-20s of 1862 advanced to-day to 107@107½ ₱ cent. The 5-20s of 1865 also continued in demand, but the business transacted was not so heavy as on Tuesday and Wednesday, on account of the advance in the price to 105½@105¾. The figure of 105 ₱ cent., including the accumulated gold interest since May, appears to be the rate at which the Banks and other large buyers are disposed to come in freely. As the old bonds of 1862 are withdrawn for European transmission, however, the effect is to gradually advance the new, which are wanted to take the place of the former at home. The 10-40 years 5 ₱ cents, the gold coupon on which is due 1st September, have advanced to 98¾@99 ₱ cent., and are but sparingly offered in the market. The 7·30 currency loans are in steady request at 103⅜@103½ ₱ cent."

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is quoted irregularly. Most houses pay 5@6 per cent., but there are exceptional loans at 4 upon mixed collaterals. In commercial paper no change. Prime is scarce, and can be had at low rates. Long engagements are not in favor. Exchange is higher since the *Persia's* arrival, and regular drawers fully control the market. The rates are:—London, prime bankers', 60 days, 109½@109¾; London, prime bankers', sight; 110¼@110½; London, prime commercial, 107@108½; Paris, bankers', long, 5·11¼@5·10; Paris, bankers', short, 5·07½@5·06¼; Antwerp, 5·12½@5·11½; Swiss; 5·13¾@5·11¼; Hamburg, 37½; Amsterdam, 42; Frankfort, 43; Bremen, 79@79½; Berlin, 74."

—In reference to the market for American securities, Messrs. Satterthwaite & Co. thus report:—

"The London market for American securities has, since our last, been subject to some considerable fluctuations. Towards the close of last week, on the anticipation that advices from New York would report a further decline in gold, prices were well maintained, and United States Five-twenty bonds were freely taken up at 66; but on the arrival of the *Nova Scotian* yesterday, with the unexpected intelligence of an advance of 15 per cent. in the premium on gold, quotations gave way quite 3 per cent., but from this point have rallied to 64½@64¾, the settlement of the account developing a short supply of stock. Illinois and Erie shares have been affected from the same cause as Five-twenties, but have also rallied from the extremely low prices which they at one time touched, and close 73¾@74¼ and 38@38½, respectively, but not so firm at these quotations as they appeared at one time to-day."

—Neill Brothers & Co.'s Cotton Circular, per the *Java*, says:—"The weather has continued favorable, with scarcely an exception, in all parts of the cotton-growing country, and the contrast presented by our correspondence this week with the disheartening reports received a few weeks ago, is extremely satisfactory. Many persons who then advised, and no doubt honestly believed in, a total destruction of their crops, now write quite cheerfully of their prospects, so great a change does the more favorable weather produce, not only on the prospects, but also on the spirits of the planters. It seems now to be admitted that the injury, although great, was, as we wrote at the time, capable of being, to a considerable extent, repaired by favorable weather."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3800	City 6s, old	lots 93¾	$2000	N Pa 6s	87½
$2100	do	mun 96¼	20	sh Minehill	55
$6000	do	mun 96¼	200	sh Maple Sh	b5 3
$3000	Pa. 5s, d b	lts. 92½	100	sh Sch N pf.	b5wn 35½
$200	do	92½	121	sh Pa R	lots 55½
$500	H & B Tp 2m	80	100	sh Read	b5int 53¾
$500	do	80	100	sh do	s5wnint 53½
$1000	U S 6s, 65, coup	105½	100	sh do	53·81
$3800	do 1862	106¼	500	sh do	lots b30 53¾
$2000	U S 7·30s Feb.	104	600	sh do	lots b30 53¾
$1000	Cont'g R bds	90	61	sh Leh Val	lots 62½

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying	Selling.
American Gold	153½	152½
American Silver, 4s and 5s	141	..
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	12¾	13
" " July, 1864	12¼	12¾
" " August, 1864	11¾	12
" " October, 1864	10¾	11
" " Dec., 1864	9¾	10
" " May, 1865	7¾	8
" " August, 1865	6¼	6¾
" " Sept., 1865	5¼	6
" " October 1865	5¼	5¾

—The Coal tonnage on the Schuylkill Navigation for the week ending Tons. Cwt.
July 12, 1866, was:— 33,032 04
Corresponding week last year 27,972 00
Increase for the week 5,060 04
Tonnage for the season to date 629,505 09
Corresponding time last year 299,115 06
Increase for the season of 1866 330,450 03

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, July 13.—The Flour Market continues as dull as ever, but prices remain without essential change. There is no demand for shipment, and the home consumers purchase only to supply immediate wants. Sales of superfine at $8@8 75; extra at $9@10; Northwestern extra family at $10·50@14; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $11 50@13 50; and fancy brands at $14@17, according to quality. Rye Flour is dull, and cannot be quoted over $6 25. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The receipts and stocks of Wheat continue very small, and the demand is moderate, at yesterday's quotations. Sales of new Delaware red at $2 80@2 85, and old Pennsylvania at $2 80; nothing doing in white. Rye is dull, at the recent decline. We quote at $1 16. Corn is quiet; sales of 600 bushels mixed Western at 95@96c.; and yellow may be quoted at $1. In Oats but little doing; sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania at 62c., a decline; and Western at 58@58c. Prices of Barley and Malt are nominal.

Cloverseed may be quoted at $7 ₱ 64 lbs; Timothy at $5 25@5 50; and Flaxseed at $3 40@3 50.

In Provisions there is a pretty firm feeling, but not much doing.

Whisky is inactive. Small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 24@2 25, and Ohio at $2 29

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]

☞ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office of Chief Commissioner of Highways, FIFTH Street, west side, below Chesnut.
PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1866.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 16th inst., for the construction of the following Sewers, viz.:—A three feet Sewer on the line of Haverford street, from Forty-second to Budd street, in the Twenty-fourth Ward; and also a three feet Sewer on the line of Fifteenth street, from Lombard to Pine street, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.
The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer, to the amount of one dollar and twenty five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid, the balance to be paid by the city.
All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.
Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1866.
If the lowest bidder does not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bidder.
Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.
W. W. SMEDLEY,
7 13 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

☞ CLAIMS TO MERIT
OF
"NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES."
1st—They promptly check Diarrhœa.
2d—They subdue Cramps and Pain in the Stomach.
3d—They correct effects of bad water.
4th—They are necessary to all Travellers.
5th—They are convenient as a Pocket Remedy.
6th—They are a combination of diffusive stimulants, sedatives, and astringents, exceeding in effectiveness any known remedy for similar purposes. (7 2 10t*43)
Exclusive maker (covered by law), C. H. NEEDLES, TWELFTH and RACE Streets, Philadelphia.

☞ AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1866.
The Trustees have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on demand, clear of tax.
7 13 3t JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS been made for the renewal of the following CITY BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, drawn to the subscriber's order, and stolen from his fireproof, June 3, 1866, viz.:—
City 6 per cent (new), Nos. 12,462 12,473, 12,464, 12,465; Germantown Bank, Nos. 1407, 99,119; Commonwealth Bank, No. 50; Arch St. Theatre, No. 243; Point Breeze Park, No. 16; Gas Mining Company, No. 879
All persons are cautioned against receiving the same.
6 18 lm9n* CASPER HEFT.

☞ NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by 6 13 ws
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RUNNING THE GAUNTLET. By Edmund Yates, author of "Broken to Harness." 12mo. cloth. $1·50.
THE APOSTLES. By Renan, author of "Life of Jesus." $1·50.
WHO GOES THERE? A Record from Washington to Z Taylor. $1 25.
JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH (the Elder). By his Daughter. $1·25.
All the New Publications of the day in paper and cloth bindings, at less than publishers' prices.
Strangers' City Guides, Railway Guides, Stationery, etc. Also, the largest and cheapest assortment of Photograph Albums, Card and Imperial Photographs in the city.
MAGIC PHOTOR, the new wonder, 25 cents a pack.
EVERY SATURDAY for this week, 10 cents.
7 9mtuf3t G. W. PITCHER, No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,
THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,
which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.
The following are some of its great advantages:—
1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.
2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.
3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish Pond etc.
4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.
5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.
6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.
7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.
We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps, and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address,
STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No 18.
We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.
Country Agents wanted, 6 29 3m

"GIVE WORK"
TO THE
Discharged Soldiers and Sailors,
WHO FOUGHT TO SUSTAIN THE UNION AGAINST REBELLION.
Call at the office of the United States Sanitary Commission,
No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET,
Where hundreds of able-bodied men can be found who are anxious to obtain work as Laborers, Mechanics, Drivers, and other occupations.
ALL INFORMATION GIVEN FREE OF CHARGE.
JOHN W. WILSON,
7 11 4t Secretary Bureau of Employment.

HAVANA CIGARS.
Great Reduction in Prices This Day, by
WARD. J. CAFFEE,
7 13 3trp IMPORTER,
S. E. corner CHESNUT and FRONT Streets.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL Dry Goods Store, one or more experienced SALESLADIES. Engagement to commence between July 15th and September 1st. Address INDUSTRY, at this office. 7 12 2t*

INSTRUCTION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERITY, BETHLEHEM, PENNA.
This new Institution, liberally endowed by the Hon. Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, and designed to give a full practical education suited to the requirements of the age will be open to receive students in the FIRST TWO CLASSES on the 1st of September, 1866.
The location is beautiful, and proverbially healthy, and it is situated in the midst of varied industrial interests, all of which will be subsidized for the purpose of instruction.
The Course will consist of two parts. First, TWO YEARS OF PREPARATORY INSTRUCTION in Mathematics, Chemistry, and Languages (especially the modern languages), studies which every young man about to pursue, for whatever profession he be intended. Second, TWO ADDITIONAL YEARS in one of the following schools, in each of which an additional special degree is conferred:—
1. The School of General Literature.
2. The School of Civil Engineering.
3. The School of Mechanical Engineering.
4. The School of Metallurgy and Mining.
Applicants for admission will be examined from the 1st to the 15th of August, on presenting themselves to the President, at Bethlehem, or on the opening day.
Circulars giving terms, etc., may be had by applying to Messrs. H. BUILES & CO., No. 137 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or to HENRY COPPEE, President, Bethlehem, Pa. 7 13 3t5

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH.
Boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
Primary Department, $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum, $100.
Day Boarding Pupils, $200.
6 22 fmwtm MADAME HERVILLY, Principal.

GROCERIES.

NEW SMOKED SALMON.
JUST RECEIVED,
VERY FINE NEW SMOKED SALMON,
IN FINE ORDER.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 §4p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

SNOW FLAKE FLOUR.
THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
ARCH and TENTH Sts.

FOR GOOD BREAD
ALWAYS USE
STRATTON'S FAMOUS YEAST.
Ask your grocer for it.
Wholesale Agent, WARD J. CAFFEE,
7 12 12t S. E. cor. CHESNUT and FRONT Sts.

DRY GOODS.

LINEN GOODS ONLY,
AT MILLIKEN'S
No. 828 ARCH Street.

NEW LINEN LAWN DRESSES.
NEW PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS.
TRAVELLING DRESS LINENS.
CORN COLORED LINENS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS.
BLOUSE LINENS.
LINEN DRILLS, Fancy and Plain.
LINEN DUCKS, Fancy and Plain.
LINEN CHECKS, for Boys' Wear.
IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, Best Makes.
SHIRT BOSOMS, Very Superior.
LINEN DAMASKS, by the Yard.
TABLE CLOTHS, All Sizes.
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
TOWELS, Great Variety.
LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
Linen Buyers will always find the best assortment in the city, at
MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
6 9 stuth2m No. 828 ARCH Street.

WHITE DRILLING AND BASKET DUCKS.
BROWN DRILLINGS AND BASKET DUCKS.
FARMERS' PANTALOONERY.
BOYS' FANCY DRILLINGS.
LINEN CHECKS AND STRIPES.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH.

SALT WATER SHAWLS,
Wholesale and Retail.
PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS, ALL GRADES.
PURE WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS.
BREAKFAST SHAWLS AND HALF SHAWLS.
(4 12 stuth rp
EYRE & LANDELL.

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
No. 53 South THIRD Street,
Above Chesnut.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

FOR CAPE MAY,
ON SATURDAY.
The new and swift steamer
"SAMUEL M. FELTON,"
Will leave CHESNUT Street Wharf at 9 A. M. Excursion tickets, good to return on Monday, $1 00, including carriage hire. 7 12 2t*

BATTLE IN PARAGUAY.

Another Desperate Engagement Between General Mitre and the Dictator Lopez—Heavy Losses on Both Sides—Four Thousand Paraguayans Said to Have Fallen—The Allied Loss Smaller but Still Serious—Complete Defeat of the Paraguayans—Rejoicings in Buenos Ayres, Etc.

BUENOS AYRES, May 29.—Yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, the *Aliado*, a despatch steamer, arrived in port, bringing from the seat of war only one letter, and that was from Senor Don Mariano Cabal, a contractor for the army written to his wife.

It appears that the efforts of General Mitre to bring on a general engagement, in order to gain better ground for encampment, resulted in a very hardly contested battle on May 24. The field of battle was between Estero (marshy creek) Bellaco and Estero Blanco, and lasted from half-past eleven A. M. till 5 P. M. Of the allies the Brazilians were chiefly occupied, and the vigor and bravery of both sides are without a parallel in South American warfare.

The allies had within call thirty thousand men, but how many were engaged does not yet appear. Of Paraguayans there were said to be twenty thousand, and Mr. Cabal writes six thousand Paraguayans were left dead on the field.

The Paraguayans, taking advantage of the creeks and marshes, had very strong positions, and they fought with desperation. Their cavalry dashed up in the faces of the allied artillery, and sabred the men at their guns. A letter from the allies says:—"Our loss was by no means insignificant." There are reported taken by the allies six cannon, several banners, and many prisoners.

At this writing I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the details. But it seems certain that there was a general engagement on the 24th; that it was also a destructive battle, most likely to both sides. The attack was made by the allies. The news is so trustworthy that the whole city had an uproar of excitement. Rockets, cannon, and flags demonstrate the general rejoicing that one step more has been taken in this slow and costly war.

RIO JANEIRO, June 7.—A few hours after the departure of the United States mail the English packet from the river Plate arrived here, with dates from Montevideo to the 30th ultimo. From this source information was received of a battle won by the allies, involving the loss of several thousand Paraguayans placed *hors de combat*. The battle took place on the 24th ult., and the brunt of it again fell on the Brazilians, under General Osorio.

THE BATTLE.

On the 20th the General-in-Chief moved his whole army to the borders of Estero Bellaco, where the Paraguayans had fortified themselves. A cavalry charge, and a few Brazilians and Oriental battalions ordered to attack, were sufficient to dislodge the enemy from this point. The allies, having crossed the Paso of the Estero Bellaco, made some reconnoissances on the 21st and 22d, and prepared everything for an attack.

General Mitre had ordered the assault of the enemy's intrenched camp to take place on the 24th. Before, however, any movement was made on that day, at half-past 11 in the morning the enemy, with his whole power, attacked the lines of the allies in three columns, consisting of over twenty thousand men, commanded by Barrios, Resquin, and another general, probably Diaz.

FIERCE ONSET OF THE PARAGUAYANS.

The allies acknowledge that the enemy fell on them on the centre and flank with extraordinary bravery, bringing eight battalions of infantry and eight of cavalry in the centre, the same number on the left, and about one-half on the right flank. From the very beginning the battle along the whole line became general. Although the allied artillery poured a murderous fire into the advancing Paraguayan columns, still the latter attempted to break the line at different points; and, in this attempt, such was their fury that the fight became a hand-to-hand one in a few minutes—their cavalry dashing up to the mouths of the cannon of the allies.

A Paraguayan column of three thousand men even had the audacity to get in the rear of the allies, but they were repulsed by a Brazilian division. The Orientals and Brazilians, occupying the centre and the left flank, suffered the most; the Argentines on the right, had a smaller number of the enemy to contend with, and embraced the opportunity of redeeming themselves from the opprobium cast on them at the commencement of the struggle through the flight of four hundred of their cavalry before the Paraguayans, who charged them nearly to Itapiru, about three miles to the rear of the army.

DEFEAT OF THE PARAGUAYANS.

After four hours' hard fighting the Paraguayans withdrew, beaten and routed, to their fortified camp.

LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

The estimated losses on the side of the Paraguayans are set down in round numbers at four thousand killed and from two thousand to three thousand wounded and prisoners, while the Brazilians put down their loss at only three hundred killed and six hundred wounded. It is true, the Brazilians acknowledge that the Oriental battalions were much cut up. The allies lost a great many superior officers. Generals Osorio and Paunero were wounded, the former having a horse killed under him. The fleeing Paraguayans could not be pursued by reason of the bad ground, abounding in swamps, thickets, and lagoons.

RUMORS AND REPORTS.

It was expected that another battle would be fought on the following day, namely, the 25th; but it does not seem to have come off: for if it had another steamer would have probably arrived with the news by this time. Some bulletins published at Buenos Ayres report the Paraguayans as retreating to Humaita; but this must be received with caution, as the Paraguayans have always been represented as retreating when they have not stirred an inch.

THE ALLIED FLEET.

This arm of the allied service arrived in front of Curupaity on the 20th ultimo, but did not go higher, as the *Magi*, one of the steamers, got aground. Before this fort the Paraguayans had planted a stockade, behind which they placed a few flatboats armed with heavy artillery. It seems that, on the following day, the *Magi* was towed off, and that Visconde Tamandare had completed his reconnoissance of Curupaity and arrived at the conclusion that the obstructions presented by that fort will be easily removed and destroyed in a few hours.

ALARM IN CURUPAITY—SUPPOSED CASUALTIES.

On the arrival of the fleet in front of Curupaity the alarm was given, and a canoe was seen to leave the shore and board a large schooner anchored in the channel. A few moments after, this vessel went down, as is supposed, by the bursting of a torpedo, for the reason that any other obstruction at that place would be useless, as there are fourteen feet of water in the channel. Two of the buoys that went adrift when the vessel sunk were picked up by the Brazilian iron-clad *Barroso*, and found to be made of tin, and of immense size. Two long tubes were also seen from the vessels of the fleet. They had the appearance, from their position, of being connected with some other infernal submarine invention.

STORY OF A PARAGUAYAN OFFICER.

It has been ascertained that it was owing to the desertion of a Paraguayan officer that the allies were not again taken by surprise. This officer assured the allied commanders that they were to be attacked immediately, and that that was to be Lopez's last attempt.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

The Indians in the northern provinces of the Argentine Republic having committed extensive depredations—stealing large numbers of cattle—have been kept in check by a force of National Guard sent against them.

NEW LEVY OF TROOPS.

On the requisition of General Osorio, a levy of fifteen thousand more troops has been ordered by the Brazilian Government.

THE MINISTRY AND THE WAR FINANCES.

There is very little general news to report. The strength of the ministry was tried in the Senate on the 5th instant, on the subject of a loan of $5,000,000, when the ministry won by a vote of fifteen in a house of about forty members. The loan is not a foreign one, but is confined to Brazil, and is to be or is taken at ninety, at six per cent.

THE WEATHER.

Cool weather prevails, and the public health is all that could be wished.

LETTER FROM THE FIELD BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

From the Buenos Ayres Nacion Argentina (extra) May 29.

The people of Buenos Ayres will rejoice at the news of the brilliant and decisive victory achieved by the allies near Estero Bellaco on May 24. The hordes of the enemy have been completely annihilated. We have received the following letter from our worthy friend Senor Don Mariano Cabal, to whom the honor is due of having first communicated the news of the victory of the allies through our columns to the people of Buenos Ayres:—

FIELD OF VICTORY, May 24, 6 P. M.—To-day we have triumphed over the despot of Paraguay. Our victory has been complete and decisive. Six thousand Paraguayans have been slain by our brave soldiers. We have taken a large number of prisoners, and captured four pieces of artillery and a number of flags. The battle lasted from half-past 11 o'clock in the morning till 5 in the evening. The Brazilian army, with its worthy commander, took the principal part in the fight, in which our losses, to say the least, must have been considerable. General Sampayo and Commander Peychoto—both Brazilians—are wounded, as also some other officers of note, whose names at present I do not remember. Colonel Rivero, and Commanders Pozolo and Bassavilbaso, of the Argentine army, are killed. The Paraguayans fought with the greatest bravery, their cavalry charging our infantry, and advancing even to the cannon's mouth. Alas! what a pity that these brave men should have sacrificed their precious lives in such a bad cause! I can positively assert that the loss of Argentine officers does not exceed that which I have given above, for I was on the field while the battle raged, and visited the various corps. You will perceive, therefore, that my account must be correct and trustworthy. I congratulate you and all my friends in Buenos Ayres on the splendid triumph of our arms, and pray you to accept the compliments of yours, obediently,

MARIANO CABAL.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

THE CHOLERA QUESTION—THE WHOLE TRUTH IN THE MATTER—WHAT CAME FROM ABOLISHING THE "GROG" RATION IN THE NAVY.—During the past few days the city has been somewhat disturbed by reports of the appearance of cholera in our midst. We have taken the time and trouble to sift the matter thoroughly, and are prepared to state that there exists as yet no cause whatever for a panic in that particular direction. This morning we visited the Navy Yard, and learned, from a conversation with Captain J. P. McKinstry, commandant of the United States steamer *Chattanooga*, the facts in regard to the report of the appearance of the disease on board that vessel. They are simply as follows:—

Since the abolition of the grog ration in the navy, a commutation of five cents per day in lieu of it has been granted the seamen. A few days ago, on receiving this commutation money, a number of the crew, thinking themselves badly treated in being deprived of their bitters, resolved to enjoy some of the luxuries of the season in spite of opposition.

They therefore invested their means in new potatoes, bringing on board the vessel a dozen barrels filled with immature specimens of that vegetable, about the dimensions of hickory nuts. These potatoes were a rare treat for men who had been kept on salt junk and hard tack for a long time past; and so, with the proverbial indiscretion of Jack Tars, some of them gratified their appetites to an enormous extent. The result was quick and sure. A number of the men were taken down with diarrhœa of the most violent character. In the course of a couple of days four of them died, and two more lingered at the point of death. These last are considered entirely out of danger, although still very weak, their entire recovery being much retarded by the extreme heat of the weather.

When the effect of this imprudent indulgence in unripe vegetables became known to the officers of the ship, Captain McKinstry, by advice of the Surgeon in charge not only refused to admit any more of them on board, but ordered what remained to be cast overboard. This interference with their enjoyment of summer luxuries aroused considerable indignation on the part of the crew, but they took good care to express it in an orderly and becoming manner, no disturbance whatever resulting.

The crew of the *Chattanooga* numbers about three hundred and sixty men, all told; and these, with the exceptions above noted, are all in the enjoyment of excellent health. Now that the substitute for the extinct grog ration has been denied them, the public need indulge in no further alarm on their account, for the time being at least.

With regard to the cases of cholera reported in the city proper, there is in all probability no more cause for alarm than in the above. During yesterday and the day before, four supposed cases were reported to the Board of Health, two of them having resulted fatally.

These reports were made by the physicians who had been in attendance upon the patients, but from their descriptions of the symptoms exhibited by each case, the Sanitary Committee of the Board are quite well assured that they were nothing more than violent and fatal attacks of diarrhœa or cholera morbus.

It is a noteworthy fact that the supposed cases thus far reported are situated on the outskirts of the city, in the northern and western sections, and in localities that are extremely filthy.

A committee of the Board of Health have visited the two cases which did not result fatally, and are expected to-day to report the facts in full as they ascertain them.

The lesson to the public which these several cases of disease convey, is a very simple one, but none the less imperative in its teachings. Let every one avoid immature and unripe fruits and vegetables, and the fate of the gallant but thoughtless tars of the *Chattanooga* will be spared them; and let everybody, moreover, keep clean in their persons and surroundings, and they will fare better in health than their dirty neighbors of the suburbs.

KEEP CLEAN!—Filth is an abomination in the eyes of God and man. And when it adheres to the persons of human beings it is even more abominable. In truth, we much prefer to associate with a cleanly beast, rather than with an unclean specimen of the genus *homo*.

In this sweltering weather especially, when we are periodically disturbed by vague rumors of cholera and other epidemics, whose chief and unfailing source is filth, its presence on any of our fellow-creatures is particularly obnoxious.

We advise all who have thus rendered their company disagreeable to persons of careful habits, to take a bath without delay.

If they have not the proper facilities in or near their own residences, and are likewise indisposed or unable to fee any of the bathing establishments which abound throughout the city, we can state, to their great joy and profit, that the free bathing rooms of the Central Soup Society are opened to-day for the season, and any one who is disposed to take a dip in this Bethesda, can of a surety become clean, if not whole.

The baths are situated on Cherry street, at Nos. 709 and 711, and are open hereafter daily, except Sundays, from 12 o'clock to 9½ P. M. for men, and from 12 till 7 P. M. for women. The bathers at this establishment should not forget to carry with them a supply of towels and soap. If the Soup Society furnish the water free, they are surely doing a great deal, and no one has cause to complain of the want of other appliances.

INTERFERING WITH DOG CATCHERS.—Charles Emerson was arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of interfering with the dog-catchers, while those officials were in the discharge of their important duties. Charles was taken to the office of Alderman Patchel, who held him to answer for the alleged offense.

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.—Charles Teamer, twenty-three years of age, was suffocated last night about half-past twelve o'clock, by falling into a well which he was assisting to clean, in the rear of No. 414 Lynd street. The Coroner was notified.

THE PORTLAND SUFFERERS.—The Mayor has received the following additional contributions for the Portland sufferers:—James, Kent, Santee & Co., $100; C. C., $5·00; Mrs. M. Shippen, $50; Allen & Bro., $25.

THE PRESS CLUB AND THE LATE JOHN M. GRIER.—The Press Club of Philadelphia held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, to appoint a Committee to prepare appropriate resolutions on the death of John Mason Grier, of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. On motion, the meeting adjourned until noon to-day, after appointing the following gentlemen a Committee on Resolutions:—Casper Souder, Jr., *Evening Bulletin;* Lewis Wain Smith, EVENING TELEGRAPH; William H. Fisher, Jr., *Public Ledger;* D. Brainerd Williamson, *Inquirer;* John F. McDevitt, *Press;* H. A. Wetherill, *Age;* Thompson Westcott, *Sunday Dispatch;* E. W. C. Greene, *Sunday Transcript;* and John Davis Watson, *North American.*

The committee reported to the meeting held this morning the following minute, which after numerous tributes to his worth, was unanimously adopted:—

A MINUTE RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF JOHN MASON GRIER.

In a profession of such limited size as that of journalism, and one in which the lives of its members are so intimately blended, the removal of any one by death leaves a perceptible void. But when the deceased is the light and life of the social circle, is one whose virtues are evident to all, and whose heart is open to every kindly impulse, who is ever with us, and whose thoughts we share, and whom we love, his loss is a lasting sorrow, and the absence of his genial face will ever be noticed.

Death has once more stricken down his victim in our very midst, and left a new shadow upon our hearts. But a few days since, and John Mason Grier, Corresponding Secretary elect of this Club, was among us in the pride of manhood, and the fair prospect of a long and honorable life.

To-day, nothing remains to us of him but the inanimate clay, and that delightful memory of our deceased brother which will be cherished by all. John M. Grier was an honor to our profession.

He was born in 1830, in Berks county, Pa., studied law with Theodore Cuyler, Esq., of this city, and was admitted to practice before the courts in 1851. He was also soon afterwards admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States.

But Mr. Grier's preferences were not in favor of his profession, and in a short time he became connected with Birney's *Daily Register*, and continued with it as associate editor until its discontinuance. Subsequently he contributed to the columns of the *Public Ledger*. In 1856 he removed West and commenced the publication of a political paper, at Palmyra, Missouri.

In 1864 he returned to this city, and was engaged in writing for the *Ledger*, *Sunday Transcript*, and *Evening Programme*, and in June, 1865, he assumed an editorial position on THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, which he maintained until his death.

To know Mr. Grier was to esteem him—to love him. He was of so amiable a disposition as to attract and attach to him the affections and sympathies of all, and it is doubtful whether, in or out of the profession, he possessed a single enemy.

He was a good writer, a close reasoner, and a man who scorned everything that is base and grovelling in politics and morals. In his intercourse with his associates he was social and always kind, exhibiting the warmth of a heart which was ever open and ever faithful.

In his death we lose a valuable member of the Club; one whose interest in its welfare and success never flagged; and in respect to his memory your Committee ask that this feeble tribute to his worth as a man and an associate be placed upon the minutes, and that the following resolution be adopted:—

Resolved, That a committee of four be appointed to accompany the remains to Coatesville.

Resolved, That this Club, as a body, attend the funeral services this afternoon at his late residence.

Resolved, That a copy of this minute be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

MORE ABOUT THE FRANKFORD FIRE.—Leonard Vansant, employed in the works at Frankford, and living at White Hall, was arrested last night about 11 o'clock, on suspicion of setting fire to the mill destroyed at Frankford yesterday afternoon. Ten minutes before the fire, Vansant and another boy were seen coming down the stairway from the room where the fire occurred, and as they had no business there, it was presumed that they were guilty of setting fire to the premises.

Two other parties, named William Crusen and another man, whose name could not be ascertained, were also arrested, but no positive evidence was gained of their guilt. Vansant was held until an examination could take place, and the two last were discharged, but were required to give security for their appearance when the hearing takes place, to give information in reference to parties said to be implicated in setting fire to the premises.

All the goods that were saved were taken to a one-story building at the side of the yard. This building was not burned on the Orchard street front, where the goods were stored. A large quantity of drugget was saved, having been taken into Wain's woods, near by. During the night men were employed in hauling the property back, to save it from depredations. A strong posse of police were stationed around to prevent persons from carrying off the goods alluded to.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.—This institution has been placed on a secure basis through the princely munificence of the Hon. Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, and presents facilities for the education of youth which are not surpassed by any collegiate institution in this State. By reason of the number of schools attached to it, in which the different scientific vocations are made specialties, unusual opportunities are offered to those who wish to prepare themselves fully for their callings. Professor Coppee, the President of the University, is so well known to our citizens, by reason of his long connection with the University of Pennsylvania in this city, that we need speak no word of praise in his behalf.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—A man named Samuel Johnson was arrested at Thirty-first and Chesnut streets yesterday afternoon, on the charge of assaulting a man named Conagy. Johnson was arrested by Officer Tolbert, and taken before Mayor McMichael, where the case was heard, and the accused held to answer. It appears that there was some trouble about a power-of-attorney, and that the injured man went to the office of Alderman Johnson to have matters adjusted, when young Johnson, son of the Alderman, committed the assault alluded to. The attack appears to have been an aggravated one, and the case created considerable excitement.

BREACH OF PEACE.—Frank Bradley was arrested last evening, on the charge of committing an assault and battery on a colored man, at Second and Willow streets. Officer Meyer who arrested Bradley, took him to the office of Alderman Toland, who held him to answer in $300.

Edward Lynch was also arrested by Officer Badger, at Second and Willow streets, on the charge of having committed an assault and battery. He was held in $500 to answer for the offense.

OVERCOME BY THE HEAT.—Officer William Johnson, of the Fifteenth Police District, was overcome by the heat yesterday afternoon, while working at the fire in the Twenty-third Ward. He was taken to his home in Frankford. He was still suffering this morning from the overtaxing of his strength and the intense heat experienced on the occasion alluded to.

CAPE MAY.—To accommodate the increased Cape May travel, the railroad companies will commence to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon to run daily (Sundays excepted) an additional Fast Express train, leaving Market street at 4 P. M., due at the Island at 7·05. Returning, will leave the Island at 9 A. M., due in Philadelphia 12·07, noon.

AN AGED WOMAN ASTRAY.—An old lady, aged eighty years, of respectable appearance, and who gives the name of Ann Middleton, has been at the Seventh District Station over night, having lost her way, and not being able to give a definite account of the locality of her home. It is hoped that this notice will reach the eye of her friends.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—A. Gould and David Dever were arrested last evening on the charge of committing an assault and battery on a police office, while the officer was in the act of serving a warrant. They were taken to the office of Alderman Turner, and after a hearing were held to answer for the alleged offense.

BASE BALL.—A match game of base ball will be played to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon at Fifteenth and Wallace streets, between the Commonwealth and Warnica Clubs. A close game is looked for.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A slight fire took place this morning about eight o'clock at No. 774 South street, caused by the burning of some rags in the cellar. The prompt arrival of the firemen caused the speedy extinguishment of the flames.

A GOLDEN CROWN was wont to be awarded by the Romans to him who saved the life of a Roman citizen. What reward is fitting for a man who saves the lives of not one, but of hundreds and thousands of American citizens? Yet this is done daily and hourly by Dr. T. W. MARSDEN, in the use of his *VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS*, which are rapidly superseding every other preparation for the special disease for which they are designed. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

DREADFUL MORTALITY.—
Oh, see those flocks of beings frail,
That look so delicate and pale,
Around us falling!
They flutter past—touch them—they are dead,
And on their corpses sain we tread.
Is't not appalling?
"Millers" are these, and yet not "jolly;"
Their feebleness so melancholy
Is not e'en helped by light cool clothes,
Whose worth each friend of Bennett knows.

Linen Dusters.
Light Cassimere and Cloth, Alpacca, Drap d'Ete, Duck and Linen Sack Coats.
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck Skeleton Vests.
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck, and all kinds of Linen Pants.
All kinds of Seasonable Clothing for Men's, Youths', and Boys' wear, in large supply, at the lowest prices possible. TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

ASIATIC CHOLERA, especially in its early stages, is a disease quite amenable to medicinal treatment In almost every case *MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE* will check the disease at this period; it should always be given at the very first appearance of the premonitory symptoms. Even when the disease has been suffered to reach the advanced stage of collapse, it is by no means hopeless, and this Cholera Cure will cure it then, if anything can. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

REDUCED PRICES.—A rare chance. Call at Reimer's Photograph Gallery, No. 624 Arch street, and have your likeness taken in superior style at moderate prices. Sure to please.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

AS COOL AS A CUCUMBER.—Anybody who will wear those light summer suits sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price, under the Continental.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No 730 Chesnut street.

"Lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

HARDY—SPARKS.—On the 6th of July, 1866, by the Rev. Joseph Perry, Mr. ALBERT F. HARDY to Miss MARY E. SPARKS, all of this city.

McGOWAN—GRAHAM.—January 22, 1866, by Alderman Tunison, EDWARD L. McGOWAN to Miss EMILY W. GRAHAM, daughter of William Graham, all of this city.

SCOTT—DAVENPORT.—At Camden, N. J., on the 11th instant, by the Rev. P. L. Davies, Mr. CHARLES W. SCOTT, of Coventry, Conn., to Miss EMMA DAVENPORT, of Camden. No cards.

DIED.

BUMM.—On the 9th instant, of typhoid fever, PAULINE OLIVER, daughter of Henry and Caroline Bumm, in the 17th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1314 Beach street, Kensington, on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery. §

GRIER.—On the evening of July 11, JOHN MASON GRIER, in the 36th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and the members of the Press Club, are requested to attend the funeral services, at No. 919 Market street, on Friday afternoon, July 13, at 5 o'clock. §§

JOHNSON.—On the 11th instant, of dropsy, CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH PALMER, youngest daughter of Edward and Lydia A. Johnson, in the 7th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 830 N. Eighth street, on Sunday afternoon at 4½ o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

PRATT.—On the 10th instant, GRIZZELL PRATT, aged 90 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. Cook, No. 509 S. Second street, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Calvary Baptist Church for interment.

PRATT.—On the 11th instant, ISAAC L. PRATT, son of Mrs. Sarah Pratt, aged 20 years and two months.

The relatives and friends, and the Oystermen's Association of Philadelphia, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Mr. William West, No. 1014 Otsego street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Zion Church Ground.

SHERBORNE.—On the 11th instant, PHEBE, wife of Thomas P. Sherborne, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1235 Coates street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SHIELDS.—Suddenly, on the 11th instant, SAMUEL H. SHIELDS, youngest son of Thomas and Sophia Shields, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Wildey Lodge, No. 91, I. O. of O. F., Shiffler Hose Company, and Fire Department of Camden, are invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, Sycamore street, above Tenth, South Camden, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery.

IF YOU WERE A WASHERWOMAN OR A domestic during this hot weather, you would soon be impressively convinced of the amount of time, labor, and clothing saved by using a Patent Clothes Wringer. Of the numerous kinds on the market we are confident of the superior durability of those having cog wheels. But we also have other kinds for sale.
TRUMAN & SHAW.
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

EYE PROTECTORS, FOR GUARDING THE eyes from cinders, dust, etc., while travelling on railroads or otherwise, for sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

VERY SUITABLE FOR HOT NIGHTS ARE Chain-bolts, which permit chamber or other doors to be slightly opened, and thus promote ventilation, while they are as secure as other bolts. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW.
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to 5 31§

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,

THE

AMERICAN,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over

$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
I. M. Whilldin,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.—Thomas Elliott was charged with rescuing a prisoner from the hands of an officer of the law, viz., Constable Fields, of Delaware county. Fields, it appeared, had a warrant for the arrest of one Joseph Barker, who was accused of the commission of arson in setting fire to a factory. Barker was stopping at Elliott's house, where the officer executed his warrant, and arrested the prisoner. Elliott forcibly wrested Barker from the custody of the officer, and was enabled to make his escape out of the house, and, as was stated, to Canada.

The defense denied that Elliott interfered at all with the officer, that the prisoner got away without any intervention of his, and alleged that Elliott afterwards, when the prisoner had escaped, escorted the officers through the house, that they might see for themselves that the bird had flown. The jury convicted.

William Lynch was charged with receiving a horse knowing the same to have been stolen. The horse was the property of one Hargraves, and was alleged to have been stolen by James Whaley. It was known to have been in the possession of the defendant after it was stolen, and he admitted having sold the animal to a third party. On trial.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

CARD.

WE HEREBY CERTIFY THAT WE

Had Seven Horses insured in the

Great Eastern Horse Insurance Company,

No. 108 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

And one of them died on the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., and we gave notice at the Office at 9 A. M. on Monday morning, and at 2 P. M. of said day we received one hundred dollars the amount in full insured. We deem this statement simple justice to the Company.

HARDIN & THOMAS,
FORTY-FOURTH and WALNUT Streets,
7 12 4t5p West Philadelphia.

REMOVAL.

THE BRANCH OFFICE OF THE

NEW YORK ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE CO.

IS REMOVED TO

No. 112 South FOURTH Street.

7 11 12trp FRANK O. ALLEN, Manager.

THE PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,

Charles F. Coffin.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary 7 28§
OFFICE No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
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AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

IMPORTERS OF TEAS,

Have taken the Store

NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,

Chapman's former store, where they have opened an immense stock of the purest

TEAS, COFFEES, AND SPICES,

Which they will sell at the very lowest market prices,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Only the best and purest goods sold.

TAKE NOTICE.

POSITIVELY NO MISREPRESENTATION

Of an article under any circumstances.

ALL OUR COFFEES ROASTED

Without water, lard, or grease.

The best $1·00 and $1·25 Oolong Teas in the country.

Try the Tea Mixture of the American Tea Company, the most delicious in the country, at $1·25.

The very best uncolored Japanese Teas at $1·00, $1·25, and $1·50.

The best and purest roasted Rio Coffee, at 30 cents; the very best imported, 35 cents.

The best and purest Laguayra, Java, and Jamaica Coffee in the country.

Orders received, and sent free to all parts of the city and country.

THE AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

7 10tuths19t No. 932 ARCH Street.

THE PHILADELPHIA

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTION,

FOR THE CURE OF

Chronic and Acute Diseases,

CORNER THIRTEENTH AND WALNUT,

IS UNDER THE CHARGE OF

Drs. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES,

THE OLD

MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS.

We have been engaged for many years in the noble work of giving health and happiness to the suffering and the afflicted. During this time we have treated over TWENTY THOUSAND INVALIDS suffering from the various forms of disease, and in almost every case a permanent cure has been effected. Many of them, in fact, had been given up as incurable by their physicians. We have restored to health, in a few days, thousands of persons in this city who had been suffering from painful diseases five, ten, and fifteen years and upwards. At our institution we have cured, and are curing, a class of diseases that has baffled the medical profession in all ages of the world.

REFERENCES.—We refer the diseased and others interested in our new practice to the following well-known gentlemen, who have been treated successfully by us:—

GEORGE GRANT, No. 610 Chesnut street.
R. T. DESILVER, No. 1736 Chesnut street.
General PLEASONTON, No. 916 Spruce street.
Major-General PLEASONTON, U. S. Army.
Hon. DAVID WILMOT, Judge of Court of Claims Washington city.
Hon. Judge CAPRON, New York city.
Rev. Dr. MARSHALL, of Pittsburg, Pa.
EDWIN FORREST, the great Tragedian.
Rev. Dr. HALL, of Philadelphia.
Rev. DANIEL CLARK, Illinois.
Colonel THOMAS W. SWEENEY, Assessor, No. 716 Walnut street.
GEORGE H. EARLE, Attorney-at-Law, Sixth and Chesnut streets.
EMANUEL REY, Attorney-at-Law, No. 707 Sansom street.
Dr. GEORGE W. FREED, Lancaster city, Penna.
Dr. WM. B. BROWN, Girard House.
Rev. Mr. MALLORY, Norristown, Penna.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William street, New York city.
C. CUMMINGS, Stuyvesant street, New York city
H. C. SHURTLEFF, No. 3722 Market street.
JOHN M. BUIST, No. 1323 South Broad street.
G. W. MERCHANT, Germantown, Philadelphia.
JOSEPH W. FORSYTH, No. 1601 Arch street.
JAMES WILLINGAR, No. 2628 Green street.
J. V. WELDON, Philadelphia Bank.
CHARLES DE YOUNG, No. 421 North Seventh st.
THOMAS HARROP, Rose Mill, West Philadelphia.
ABRAHAM FLUKE, Jr., No. 1851 Camac street.
Consultation and examinations free of charge.
An interesting Circular mailed by addressing

DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES,

CORNER THIRTEENTH AND WALNUT STS.,

6 28 thsm7trp Philadelphia.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

WASHINGTON, July 13.

Outrages on Freedmen.

In consequence of repeated outrages on freedmen in Loudon county, Virginia, and the civil law having failed to administer justice, a company of cavalry has been sent from this District, by order of General Grant, to be stationed in that county, with headquarters at Middleburg.

Veteran Reserve Officers to be Mustered Out.

The War Department has issued an order directing that all Volunteer Officers not officers in the Veteran Reserve Corps, on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, belonging to regiments of white troops, to be mustered out, and honorably discharged.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

Senate.

The joint resolution giving the right of way through the Military Reservations to the Union Pacific Railroad was passed.

Mr. Guthrie (Ky.) reported from the Finance Committee a bill indemnifying the States for war expenses.

Mr. Williams (Oregon) made a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate had defeated the bill to reannex Alexandria to the District of Columbia.

Mr. Willey (W. Va.) introduced a bill providing for the restoration of the Southern States to the right of representation, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) offered a resolution calling upon the President for information in his possession as to the murder of twenty-three Union soldiers at Kingston, N. C., by order of the Rebel Generals Polk and Picket, in June, 1864.

Mr. Johnson (Md.) objected, and its consideration was deferred, under the rules.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Mercur (Pa.), from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the House bill to incorporate the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home. Read the third time and passed.

Mr. Kuykendall (Ill.) from the Post Office Committee, reported back the Senate bill directing the Postmaster-General to allow the accounts of A. T. Spencer and Gordon S. Hubbard for carrying the mails between Chicago and Mackinaw, etc., from 1854 to 1859. Read the third time and passed.

The amendments of the Senate to four House Pension bills were taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in. The amendments were only of a verbal nature.

Mr. Woodbridge (Vt.) introduced a bill for the relief of the St. Alban's Bank, of St. Alban's, Vermont. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. It authorizes the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to suspend the collection of duties or taxes accrued or accruing from October 18, 1864, to July 1, 1866.

On motion of Mr. Stevens (Pa.), the House resolved into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Raymond (N. Y.) in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for 1867.

Mr. Laflin (N. Y.) moved to strike out the paragraph appropriating $60,000 for publishing the first volume of the Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion, under the direction of the Surgeon-General, and to substitute therefor a paragraph appropriating $20,000 for preparing such a history for publication. He argued that the work should be done at the Government printing office, or if not, that private publishers would publish it at their own risk if they were only furnished with the materials.

At the suggestion of Mr. Wilson (Iowa), the original paragraph was modified by inserting after the word "publishing," the words "at the Government printing office." The subject gave rise to considerable discussion, participated in by Messrs. Laflin, Stevens, Bingham, and Kasson. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Price (Iowa), moved to strike out the paragraph, and argued that the publication of the book would only be for the benefit of a few professional men as not one man in a hundred would understand anything about it.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) opposed the amendment, but said he would not undertake to answer the argument of the gentlemen from Iowa, for it was the most extraordinary speech that ever came from an enlightened man.

Mr. Conkling (N. Y.) spoke of the invaluable character of the work, and said that, unless Congress was to drop altogether the business of printing books; this was eminently a book that should be printed at the public expense.

Mr. Banks (Mass.) spoke in favor of the appropriation, and said he had been informed that if the information embraced in the work had been known to the faculty before the war, the additional saving of lives that it would have effected would have amounted to twenty per cent.

The amendment was rejected, there being but 10 ayes, which, Mr. Price remarked, was more than the number of just men that could be found in Sodom. (Laughter.)

On motion of Mr. Humphrey of the Committee on Commerce. A paragraph was inserted appropriating $35,000 for the enlargement and repair of the Custom House and Post Office at Bangor, Me.

On motion of Mr. O'Neill, from the same Committee, a paragraph was inserted appropriating $10,000 for additional station houses, lifeboats, etc., along the coast of New Jersey, between Sandy Hook and Little Egg Harbor, and $5000 for repairing and lighting the light-house at Tucker's Beach on the coast of New Jersey.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Stocks are steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 96½; Cumberland preferred, 46; Illinois Central, 122½; Michigan Southern, 81½; New York Central, 99½; Reading, 107¾; Erie, 74½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 52¾; United States Coupons, 1881, 109¼; do. 1862, 106¼; do. 1865, 105¼; 10-40s at 98¾; Treasury 7·30s, 103¾@103¾; Gold, 152¾; Sterling Exchange dull; at sight, 11 per cent premium.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—Flour is steady; the high grades are scarce. Wheat active and higher; new red $3@3·08. Corn firm at $1@1·22 for white, and 98 cents for yellow. Oats dull. Provisions are quiet. Mess Pork $33·50@33·75. Sugar quiet at 11½@13c. Coffee dull and nominal; Rio 16@19½ in gold. Whisky dull at $2·27½.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 13

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$20000 U S 5-20s 65.b10	105¼	400 sh Reading......	55⅞
$2000 N Pa R 6s.....	87½	100 sh do.......s5	53⅞
$2000 Lehigh V bs...	92	100 sh do..s5int..	53⅞
$500 U S 7-30s June	103¾	100 sh do....b5int	53⅞
$200 do....July.	103¾	300 sh do......b60	54
$3500 City 5s........	86	200 sh do......b30	54
$885 Ches & Del 6s.	91	500 sh do.........	54
$1700 Phil 6s, new...	96½	100 sh do......s60	53⅞
$500 Sch Nav 6s 82.	80	100 sh do..s5int	54 1-16
200 sh Ocean........	5½	800 sh do.........	54⅛
150 sh Cata pf.......	35½	100 sh Hestonville R	19⅞
100 sh Ph & E...b30	31½	100 sh do.......b5	19⅞
100 sh do..........	31½	100 sh N Pa R....b30	38
60 sh Penna R......	55½	15 sh Leh. Nav.....	57¾
600 sh Big Mt'n..b60	5	33 sh do.........	57¾
10 sh Wyo Val......	68	120 sh Minehill......	54¾
10 sh do..........	68	100 sh Clinton Coal..	⅞

—A Turin paper contains the following:—'Miss Grant, a relative of the gallant American general, has presented to Garibaldi, through an officer of the 1st Regiment, the sum of one thousand francs, to be distributed to the most necessitous volunteers. Such a generous act is a proof that this amiable lady is in every respect worthy her illustrious family, and it deserves to be mentioned with profound gratitude.'

FOURTH-OF-JULY ORATION.

A WAR DEMOCRAT ON THE SITUATION

SPEECH OF GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN.

General Logan to His Soldiers.

General Sherman, General Logan, and Governor Oglesby addressed a large meeting of their former comrades in arms at Salem, Illinois, on the 4th inst. General Logan's address is too lengthy to publish entire in our columns, but we extract some portions relating to matters of current interest. Our readers are aware that General Logan was always a Democrat, and an ardent supporter of Stephen A. Douglas when that lamented statesman was a candidate for President.

SPEECH OF MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN.

Would you have believed two years ago, when a certain great man of this land said that treason must be made odious and traitors must be punished, and not only that, but that they must be impoverished, and that their property must be distributed among the loyal people, that he would declare they were entitled to representation in the United States Congress? (No.) If he did, he had a very strange way of expressing himself. That is all I can say on that subject. No, sir, the work of restoration in this country belongs to loyal men and not to traitors, and while loyal men are engaged in performing this work and restoring this country, they must say to these traitors: "Gentlemen, we intend to confer these rights upon you whenever we are minded to. It is not for you to say the time when it shall be done, but it is for us to say. It is in our hands, in our power; we have the right, and you have no privileges in this country." ("Good, good, that's so.")

But it is said that, inasmuch as these States have been recognized, and certain of them have acted on certain subjects, that they are fully restored. Why, my countrymen, that is a great mistake. They are restored so far as the act that they perform is recognized by our Government as lawful; whether it was lawful at the start and at the inception or not by the recognition, we made it lawful. Hence, the only acts that they can perform are such as we recognize as being lawful by our recognition. The acts that we say to them they shall not perform, they cannot perform until we say they shall.

Let us, then, examine the question a little further. Oh, but some of the opposition say, why if you do not allow these people to be represented there is one-half of the Union unrepresented, and the laws that you pass in Congress are unconstitutional because a portion of the country is unrepresented. (Laughter.)

Well, I presume upon the same hypothesis all the laws that we passed during the war are unconstitutional because Jeff. Davis' part of the country was not represented. (Laughter.) So it might be in reference to this representation if the doctrine now enunciated by the opposition to the Union people in this land is correct; that is, that these people, the very moment they laid down their arms, although they had forfeited their lives, although they had forfeited their property, although they had forfeited their rights, civil and political, all those rights came back to them, and that they were as fully restored, as fully entitled to the rights and privileges of American citizens in a representative as well as in any other capacity, as any other people in this land.

Now, my countrymen, that seems to me to be a very strange doctrine. Let us see where it would carry us if the Rebels, the moment they laid down their arms, had all their rights restored to them. If the mere fact of laying down their arms would restore them all their rights, then I would ask you what is there in treason? Suppose we to day just conclude here, while we are assembled to celebrate the Fourth of July, that we will array ourselves against the State Government of Illinois. We go to work and commit treason against it. We peril our lives and our fortunes by our acts. Well, we look abroad and see we are about to be whipped. We cannot stand it any longer; so we throw down our guns, and send word to the Government, "We stole these old muskets, they did not cost us anything, you can take them back; we will be candidates, and take part in politics and the affairs of the State, just as we ever did."

What is the result? It puts the traitor in a better position than the loyal man. If he goes and makes himself a new Constitution and a new Government, and then loses, he loses nothing on top of God's earth. Now that is a strange game to play at. That's heads I win, tails you lose. (Laughter.) The traitor loses nothing, the loyal man loses all. His Government loses all. It loses by the destruction of property; it loses by the destruction of life; it loses the effect of the law of the land; it loses the moral effect that the enforcement of the law has upon the people. All these the Government loses, but the traitor loses nothing.

I wish our friends—(I will call them friends, because we call all our friends unless we know they are our enemies, or you may call them what you please, the people who opposed the war are now opposing the Union organization in this land)—would tell me this:—Why is it that they are so anxious to have these people represented in Congress now as soon as they lay down their arms, when these people declined for four years themselves to be represented? What is their anxiety? What causes it? I cannot see why this people on the Congress side of the United States should be in any hurry to require them to be represented. They declined to be represented for four years, but the very moment they laid down their arms, they say, why, we want members in Congress; we want a part of the foreign missions; we want the officers of the law to be distributed among us; we want our rights. They talk about rights! (Laughter.) Well, so might a horse-thief, at the very time that he is being tried, get up before the judge, after the proof had been given, showing that he had stolen the horse, and say, "Judge, I want my rights!" The judge would say, "My dear friend, you will get them in a few minutes. I think that the jury will send you to the Penitentiary for twenty years." (Laughter.)

Oh! they want their rights—rights that they forfeited, rights that they are not entitled to, rights that they denied to themselves by their own act of treason. They tried to destroy the Government, and denied its authority by their acts, and thus lost all the rights that they had in this land. And now, instead of marching up with a pardon in one pocket and a certificate of election in the other, demanding what they call their rights, what ought they to do? They ought to be on their knees, imploring this great and glorious Government to be magnanimous, and offer them that clemency which our gallant, honest, and faithful President, Abraham Lincoln, offered to them so often, and which they so often refused.

I am willing that the people shall have their property, or the little they have got left, though I think they have a good deal more than they ought to have unless they behave better than they seem to. But I care nothing about that. If the people are willing, I have no objection. I do not want to be their executioner: but I do want to do a few things as one of the American people, as one of the loyal citizens of this land, as a man who has so much right as anybody else, and no more, to claim the exercise of certain rights and privileges in this country that loyal men are entitled to. *I want to be recognized in this land as a soldier of the Republic of the United States, and not a disgraced man. I want to be recognized, at the same time, as a man who has done more for his country than a traitor.* (Applause.) *I want it to be so in this land that General Sherman may stand here to-day before the American people in a prouder light, higher, socially, morally, politically, and every way, than does Joe Johnston, the man that fought against him in the armies of treason.* (Applause.)

That is what I want to see. I want to see treason made odious and loyalty made respectable.

* * * There is no Government on earth but ought to make every man a citizen. I do not mean by that they ought to give him the right to enjoy the privilege of voting, or holding office, but he ought to be a citizen, so that he might be protected by the laws and by the flag, wherever he may be. A woman is a citizen, a child is a citizen, a red man is a citizen, or ought to be, if he lives in your land, and is a civilized person, and so ought a black man. It gives them no rights except the rights merely of a citizen. (Applause.) What rights does it give them? It gives them the rights I have mentioned—none other. I want to know what magnanimity there is in a great Government like this that will allow one of our women, one of our children, or a red man, or a black man, to be captured on the high seas and made a prisoner, and then when the Government is asked by the captive's friends to demand him, says he is not a citizen of the United States, he cannot claim our protection. Now the man must pay taxes, he must bear the burdens of government, but he has no claims to the protection of the flag. You say, "No, sir, he is not an American citizen." Sir, I want every man to be a citizen—man, woman, and child, irrespective of color. "Oh," but say some friends in this country, "if you do that you make voters of the colored people." It does no such thing. If the people of Illinois want the people of color to vote, they have the right to make voters of them. If they don't want to do it, they have the right to prohibit. That right remains the same with each State as it ever did. This proposed provision of the Constitution says to you and I, sir, that every man is a human being; that every man is a citizen of the United States. You have no right to go out and murder him; you have no right to take his property; you have no right to take his work without paying him his wages; you have no right to abuse that man or trifle with his rights or privileges. He is a man even as you are, and has the same protection from the laws that you have. Any Christian people on top of God's earth that would not give this protection of the law to every human being, that had life breathed into him by Our Father, commits a great sin and sinks into oblivion.

Sir, when you ask me how I became such a great advocate of universal citizenship, I can answer the question. I have had my prejudices just as other men in this land, but when I marched with the columns of loyal men on Southern soil, and saw the flag of treason defiantly flaunted in our faces; when I looked around me and asked for friends, I appealed to the white man in vain; he was the friend of the traitor, the sympathizer with rebellion; he owed allegiance, he thought, to treason, and not to the Government of the United States. *But at the deep, dark hour of night, the poor colored man, bowed down by the chains of slavery, would crawl through the marshes, through the thickets, wade the rivers, and come into your picket lines, into your camps, and tell you where the Rebel forces lay, and how you might attack treason and destroy it.* (Cheers.) *That is the reason why I cared not when I found a man that was my friend—a friend to my country—though his skin was black, I could trust him sooner than I could the white traitor.* ("That's so.")

Hence I want him to have the protection of the law; I am in favor of his having it. I ask you, my countrymen, I ask you, mothers—who are sitting around in this little group, that have fond sons that lie away far off beneath the hot burning sands of Georgia, whose faces you will see no more on earth, whose graves you can never visit again, perhaps, and the old fathers, too, and the little prattling babe, that often asks his mother, "Mother, when will my father again return to me?" to have the laws of this land so modified, that white traitors in the South have their gatherings, day after day, to strew garlands of flowers upon the graves of Rebel soldiers, that they may live in their memory as long as life shall last—if some poor, old, decrepid negro, who has gained his liberty by the march and prowess of American arms, shall come along with a basket of flowers to strew upon the grave of some poor loyal soldier, that he shall have the right to do it, and that no person shall have the right to interfere, and that he is to be protected. (Emotion.)

* * * Now that Davis, the head of the Rebellion, is in prison at Fortress Monroe for his offenses against this Government, they begin to speak of his case. They grow so sympathetic in reference to his punishment. They must examine him every week to see whether his health is improving or declining. They must have a continual report, and, if he is a little declining, they give him the right to go where he pleases in and around the fortifications.

If they keep him pretty close for a day or two, a few gentlemen go there to see whether or not the country is ripe for bailing him out. *When they put a finger on the pulse of the nation, the pulse begins to beat up to fever heat. If they attempt to bail him out, there will be such a howl through the land that these men will tremble in their boots.*

When they find that they cannot do that, Mrs. Davis—I do not blame her for that; she is a woman, and as a matter of course loves her husband, and it is her duty to do all she can for him—goes to Washington, and she begins to speak of paroling Jeff. Davis. His sacred parole! His bond of honor, I suppose. (Derisive laughter.) Like to the man Stephens, who is now running at large with the other traitors in the same old way. Some have pardons in their pockets. Some have paroles in their pockets. Every one of you who has been in the army knows what pardoning a Rebel means. Why, we pardoned them one day, and captured them the next. That's about the way we did. The country wants now to see if Mr. Davis can be pardoned. The physician then comes forward and takes hold of the pulse of the American people, and finds that it is not quite enough for them; it has not cooled down enough yet. They have been dosed a little too much with medicine already to be given quinine. So it goes out that Mr. Davis cannot be paroled; it cannot be done.

My fellow-countrymen, in my judgment, I charge no man with it; *there are men in this land to day who are high in position, who, if it were in their power, would to-day parole Jeff. Davis and turn him loose, and let him escape the country.* ("Johnson, Johnson—the President.") I do not believe that such a thing enters into the plans of the loyal people of this country. Some of these people say, "Do you want to keep a man in prison and let him rot?" Well, I don't know that I want to keep a man in prison until he rots, but they kept a good many of our soldiers there until they rotted. (Sensation.) They had no sympathy for the poor soldier when he was dying at Andersonville. Many a poor boy, perhaps some of you, lost their feet there. I know one in Peyton county, a young man named Doherty, both of whose feet dropped off in Andersonville prison, and who now walks on two wooden legs. Then there are others who suffered in the same horrible way. There was no sympathy in the bosom of traitors for those poor men then, while they were groaning, suffering, and dying. When did you ever hear a soft voice coming from the South, saying, "Come here, friends of these poor soldiers, and give them relief. We are not able to do it. Take them away from us and administer to their wants." But if one of these traitors is kept in prison a little while, especially if it is the great Jeff. Davis, some of these people speak of the great hardships—it is a terrible wrong that must not be done.

Ladies and gentlemen, it may be that I have none of the milk of human kindness in my heart. It may be that I am not tender in my disposition. It may be that I am rash in my feelings. I cannot tell. But I can go with you to-day with these mothers, and brothers and sisters to the graves of your lost ones, and I can weep there oceans of tears, side by side, over the fallen martyrs of loyalty in this land; *but God forbid that I should weep over the pains and penalties or the punishment fastened upon traitors or treason in this country!*

In the course of Governor Oglesby's speech (he followed Logan), the following incident of interest is reported:—

I was a Whig, but I have great affection for you loyal Democrats, you fathers, who sent your sons to support General Sherman, who, I believe, is a Democrat.

(General Sherman—*I never was a Democrat. I only voted once in my life.*)

I beg your pardon, General: I leave it to you Democrats who have got an honorable record, to you men who were friends of Douglas, to you who have always been friends of your country, shall that Copperhead concern steal away your honored name? (No, no). Well, then, you fight it out. We are responsible for everything that is done now.

The Newest State.

Nebraska is no longer a Territory. At the election last month she adopted a State Constitution (by the small majority of 100), and yesterday her Legislature elected Major-General John M. Thayer and F. W. Tipton to represent her in the United States Senate. Nebraska was organized as a Territory in 1854 by the celebrated Kansas-Nebraska act. Kansas passed through a protracted and fierce war, and her struggles and destiny shook the very foundations of the Government. With her admission as a State she began to enjoy a reasonable degree of quiet, but during the Rebellion the old spirit broke out, and her territory was the scene of constant outrages, culminating in the dreadful massacre at Lawrence by the demon Quantrell. Nebraska all this time was in perfect peace, slowly but surely acquiring population and wealth, and now she adds a star to our splendid galaxy.

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A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

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MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
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of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
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Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225 000, which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 563-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book E, page 175, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50 000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said Mortgage, expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all the buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestleworks, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the abovementioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 mf4m Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

Whereas, THE GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM AND REFINING COMPANY, of St. Louis, Mo., did, on the Twenty third day of January, A. D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six, convey to the undersigned, as Trustee, the lands and premises hereinafter described to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, made by said Company, and bearing even date with said trust deed, for the sum of ten thousand three hundred dollars, payable to CHARLES W. FORD, or to his order, one day after the date thereof, with lawful interest; and also to secure the payment to said Ford of all other moneys which he might, from time to time, advance to said Company, at its request, with interest.

And whereas, It was in and by said Trust Deed provided that, in case the said Company should make default in the payment of the moneys secured by said note, or in the payment of any other moneys thereafter to be advanced by the said Ford, with interest, that the said Trustee might proceed to sell the property in said deed described, or any part thereof, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, for cash, first giving sixty days public notice of the time, terms, and place of said sale, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in St. Louis and in Philadelphia.

And whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the moneys secured by said deed, notice is therefore hereby given that the subscriber as such Trustee, will, on the 5th day of September, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, Mo., sell at public vendue for cash to the highest bidder, the lands in said deed mentioned, and which are described as follows:—All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Harmony, county of Venango, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a post at the northeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land, and thence extending south one and three-fourths degrees, west one hundred and seventy and seven-tenths rods to a post at the southeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land; thence south seventy and one-half degrees, east forty-one and seven-tenths rods to a post the southeast corner of the piece; thence north one and three-fourths degrees, east one hundred and eighty-three and four tenths rods to a post the northeast corner of the tract; then north eighty-eigh and one-fourth degrees, west thirty nine and eight-tenths rods to the place of beginning, containing forty-four acres of land.

Date, June 21, 1866. HAMILTON SPENCER,
6 29 110t Trustee.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 4, 1866.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a writ of scire facias will be issued upon the following claim, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless the same is paid within that time to

W. A. SLIVER, Attorney-at-Law,
No. 3 N. SEVENTH Street.

"CITY" TO USE OF LANE SCHOFIELD vs. Franklin Fire Insurance Company. C. P., December T., 1865. No. 28. For paving, $74·43, lot N. E. corner of Twenty-second and Spruce streets, 17 feet front on Spruce by 57 feet 4 inches deep on Twenty-second street. 5 4 13m*

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE,
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada. The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6¼, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼ and 8 P. M.

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Leave Philadelphia as follows:—

For Cape May, 9 A. M., Mail; 2 P. M., Accommodation.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation, 6 P. M.

RETURNING

Leave Cape May at 6·30 A. M., Mail; 5 P. M., Express.
Leave Bridgeton 7·15 A. M. and 3·50 P. M. Freight 6·30 P. M.
Leave Salem 7 A. M. and 3·35 P. M. Freight 5·45 P. M.
Leave Millville 6·55 A. M. and 6·38 P. M. Freight 11·03 A. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 9·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

The West Jersey Express Company will attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office No. 5 WALNUT Street Philadelphia. 7 2

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.
5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6·30, 7·15 and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M. The 7·15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7·28, 7·55, 10·14, and 11·40 A. M., 4·43, 5·10, 7·26, and 10·36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·20 A. M., Express, 1·10 P. M., Express, 6·25 P. M., Express 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·33 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·05 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 9·20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7·15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:— FARE

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation ....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express.... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express........ 3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation 2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class.......... 1·80

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30, P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00	A. M.
Day Express	at 10·00	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 11·00	"
Fast Line and Erie Express¶	at 12·00	M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30	P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00	"
Paoli Accommodation No. 2	at 5·00	"
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail*¶	at 9·00	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 10·00	"
Philadelphia Express†	at 11·10	"

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express‡	at 12·40	A. M.
Philadelphia Express‡	at 7·10	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8·20	"
Columbia Train	at 9·00	"
Lancaster Train	at 12·40	P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·10	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4·10	"
Day Express	at 5·50	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 7·30	"
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50	"

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

¶Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.

Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9·00 A. M. and 7·00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6·50 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

A TICKET OFFICE

Is located at No. 631 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured, and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·20 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.

W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Supt. Intenden.

OVER THE MOUNTAIN.

Like dreary prison walls
The stern grey mountains rise,
Until their topmost crags
Touch the far, gloomy skies.
One steep and narrow path
Winds up the mountain crest,
And from our valley leads
Out to the Golden West.

In that far world unknown,
Over that distant hill
May dwell the loved and lost,
Lost—yet beloved still;
I have a yearning hope,
Half longing and half pain,
That by that mountain pass
They may return again.

See, down the mountain side
The silver vapors creep;
They hide the rocky cliffs,
They hide the craggy steep,
They hide the narrow path
That comes across the hill:—
O foolish longing, cease,
O beating heart, be still!

A. A. PROCTOR.

HISTORICAL VIEW OF ANCIENT CHINA.

Its Political and Social Condition—The Feudal Monarchy in Asia.

Translated from the "Ausland."

In his last report on the new publications of European-oriental scholars, Julius Mohl, the permanent Secretary of the Asiatic Society of Paris, notices with high approbation the researches of Mr. T. Plath, of Munich, which have been published in the Memoirs of the Academy of the latter city. Among them must be particularly mentioned his inquiries concerning the condition of Ancient China. A superficial historical knowledge only could make the Chinese the laughing-stock of other nations. Our knowledge of the Chinese was commonly limited to their tails, their buttons, and their ceremonial prescriptions. China became proverbial, on account of the seeming absence of all progress, but we forget that this nation possesses a civilization which dates back thousands of years; that it was everywhere surrounded by savage tribes, and that before the immigration of the Buddhists they were indebted to no foreign nation for any of their intellectual progress, as from their geographical position they were under the necessity of inventing themselves whatever they were in want of. Mr. Plath justly observes that alongside of this Chinese civilization, which is *four thousand years* old, the empires of Persia and of Rome appear rather of a transitory character.

During four thousand years China always remained a monarchy, under two different forms—a feudal monarchy in antiquity, and an absolute monarchy since Thsin-chi Hoang-ti (221 before Christ), the founder of the great wall—consequently since over 2000 years. Before the foundation of this absolute monarchy there were only three dynasties, and it is the social and political condition of China during that period which Mr. Plath has endeavored to describe. He assigns to the Emperor Yao, with whom the authentic history of China begins, the year 2357 B. C., and to the Emperor Yu, the founder of the first dynasty, the year 2205. Ancient China, therefore, fills a period of 2000 years, or just the same lapse of time as New China under the absolute monarchs.

The Chinese migrated somewhere about 3700 to 3000 B. C. from the slopes of the Kunlu to their actual abode. According to ancient accounts they are said not to have numbered more than a hundred families, which formed a rude society, having no knowledge of the use of fire, and dressed in the skins of wild beasts. These statements may be either doubted or accepted; but at the moment when authentic history begins, we find the Chinese to have already constructed canals and cultivated silkworms.

Mr. Plath's opinion, which deserves credit, is that the Chinese spread and expanded, not by means of conquest like the Romans, but rather like the North Americans, who pushed the red man more and more towards the West, with this great difference, that those who were driven in China from their original seats, were not entirely destroyed, but gradually blended and commingled with the invading conquerors. Marriages of emperors with barbarian princesses are mentioned, so that there cannot have existed an aversion against intermarriages, such as existed in ancient India.

Rome was not built up in one day, neither must it be imagined that the Chinese Empire possessed its present extent thousands of years ago. The island of Formosa was incorporated only under the Mandshou dynasty in the year 1683 of our present era. Yunnan in the Southwest was conquered by the Mongols in 1255 A. D. Southern China was united with the Empire in 214 B. C., when the great Tyfing Shi-hoang conducted there 500,000 settlers. Old China comprised only the present northern and middle provinces; it had existed a thousand years before it arrived at the Yang-tse-Kiang, and another thousand years passed before it reached the South or China Sea.

At the beginning, the Chinese lived like backwoodsmen. They cleared woods, and dug canals, and drained marshes. By the seducing examples of higher well-being, they attempted to tame their wild neighbors, trusting to the wise principle:—"First to that which is right; submission will follow of itself."

The long duration of the old dynasties must necessarily astonish when compared with the many changes and final extinction of European reigning families. But in China, although monogamy was the prevailing custom, the childless husband was allowed to take a second and third wife. No doubt this caused many inconveniences by giving origin to palace and harem intrigues, and to the uncertainty of succession. This political danger which in Mahommedan countries brought about the frequent changes of dynasties, was to a great extent modified in China by the unlimited and almost divinely respected paternal power. There are in the Chinese history examples of princes who voluntarily gave themselves up to the murderers whom their own father had hired, in order not to thwart his will. In China the father always exercises the right of a father, although his son may become an emperor, and he himself be a criminal. Respect towards aged persons was always observed, and Mr. Plath lays great stress upon the fact that in the Chinese language there are particular words for distinguishing the older from the younger brother. The Prime Minister for a long time was not called otherwise than the "Old of the Empire."

The relations between the monarch and his people were completely based on the idea of the limited intellect of the subjects. Confucius, an admirer of absolute government, declared:—"The people must receive orders without being given any reasons for them." But alongside of such opinions there were others which insisted upon the respect of public opinion in cases of punishment or the election of functionaries. An intrepid Minister one day declared before the monarch:—"It is more dangerous to shut the mouth of the people than to dam up water, which then overflows and causes damages to man; in the same way, as it is more prudent to enlarge the bed of a river, so it would be better to let the people speak freely." The Emperor, with Heaven and Earth, framed the holy triad. The Chinese recognized in him not only the father of his people, but also their—*mother*. * * * * * *

The annals of ancient China begin with the Emperors Yao and Shun; for, according to Mr. Plath, the older names are to be considered as unhistorical. Yao, the first Emperor, transferred the succession to his throne and the co-regency upon his first Minister and son-in-law, Shun, who had been pointed out to him by the people as the most worthy; he left the crown to his co-regent, Yu, and only with the son of Yu, Ki, the throne became hereditary, and he must be considered as the founder of the first dynasty—the Hia. But we know very little in regard to the first and the second dynasties. It may be regarded as a proof of the high civilization of the Chinese in those days, that the See-Kung, or first functionary of the Empire, was designated as Minister of Public Works and Means of Communication, in particular of canals. Emperor Yu, who divided China into nine provinces, constructed great water works two thousand years before Christ! In Shantung there were plantations of mulberry trees, and every province was already classified and properly taxed, according to the quality of the soil and the development of agriculture. How recent, compared with China, does our Northern European civilization appear! Not older than the conquest of Gaul by the Romans, whose disciples its inhabitants became. Should we, then, wonder that the Chinese, whose civilization was several thousands of years older, and which, moreover, originated among themselves, looked down upon whatever was foreign as something rude and unpolished?

Feudal tenures and vassals are mentioned under the first and second dynasty, but their origin is rather obscure. Yu already convoked an assembly of the empire, whose 10,000 princes, probably only petty noblemen, assisted. We We obtain a clearer idea of its organization under the third dynasty of the Tsheu 1122 B. C. At first the number of the fiefs was very large, it is said 1773, and the fiefs were very small; for even the founder of the second dynasty possessed originally but 70 li. Later the number of the fiefs diminished and their extent increased, and in the sixth century B. C. there were only 165. Under the third dynasty the land belonging to the Emperor, or the crown-lands, amounted to 1000 Li, or about 2500 geographical square miles. The Emperor possessed the hundred-fold of the greatest vassels, the highest vassals the double of the medium, and the medium the double of the petty. Thus it seems to have been at the beginning of the Tsheu dynasty, but later all this changed; for China passed through all the inconveniences of the Holy German Empire and the modern Japan.

The Imperial domain was directly administered by the Emperor, but in the feudal tenures he had only the right to appoint a number of the highest functionaries. At first the vassals, although succeeding as heirs of their predecessors, were obliged to solicit the investiture. From time to time they had to present themselves at Court, and the Emperor, on his part, paid visits to their territories. The hierarchy of functionaries was in the good olden times very precisely determined. In the *Tsheu-li* there has been preserved to us what we may call "a State and Court Manual" of ancient China, which fills two large volumes, and of which Mr. Plath gives full extracts. The Imperial functionaries by a strange system were divided into those of Heaven, Earth, Spring, Summer, Fall, and Winter. The Imperial household ministry were called those of Heaven because the Emperor is the son of Heaven; the financial ministry were those of Earth, because taxes are paid in this world; the ministry of public worship were called those of Spring, because the great religious festivals took place at that time of the year; the ministry of war were called those of Summer, because the military exercises were practised at that season of the year; the ministry of justice were called that of Fall, because in autumn the criminal executions were performed; and the ministry of commerce were called that of Winter, because the public works were executed at that season of the year.

It seems that in ancient China the frequentation of school was obligatory, but at present, as in the United States, it is entirely voluntary. It is probable that the higher branches of instruction in ancient aristocratic China were accessible only to the sons of functionaries, and, in general, there existed a separation according to castes. However, this point is not certain. In the times of Meng-tseu, at least, there no longer existed any restriction in regard to the public employments. The payment of the functionaries consisted in the produce of the soil, and the highest officer of a principality received only a tithe, just like the owner of a fief.

Feudal monarchies cannot be of too long duration. They soon assume other forms. In England, France, and Spain, the power of the nobility was broken by the Crown, and out of the feudal monarchy arose absolute monarchy. On the contrary, in Germany the Imperial power decayed, and the vassals became sovereigns. In Japan we observe the same process, and ancient China passed through it also under the Third of the Tsheu dynasty. Six hundred years were necessary to achieve this transition; for it began in 842, or according to others, 781 B. C. and ended in 248 with the Tsheu.

The decay of the Imperial power was not brought about by quarrels as to succession, although sometimes these occurred when no legitimate descendant existed, or when a father gave preference to a younger or a more beloved son. However, the great deference paid to paternal authority, as already observed, protected the Chinese dynasties against the worst consequences of polygamy, and, as a general rule, the son succeeded to the father or brother in the absence of direct male issue.

The decline of Imperial power began when on the one side the Crown domains, which originally were a hundred-fold the size of the largest fiefs, were more and more diminished by reckless donations, and by donations in favor of newly created nobles; and when the different vassals, by conquest or annexation of barbarian territories, increased their power. Under weak Emperors the feudal tenants rarely presented themselves for investiture. Later the more powerful vassals combined their strength, attacked the weaker ones, and took their lands from them. Finally the Emperor conferred upon one of these great feudal barons—who, by the military organization of his under vassals, was enabled to maintain an army of thirty thousand men—the guardianship of the empire. And when the territorial independence of the vassals had become a fact, one endeavored to devour the other, and a struggle began for hegemony. In the last period there existed but several particular States, and the question arose which of them would absorb the others. But how China arrived at her unity we do not learn from the present work of Mr. Plath, who is to devote to this interesting point a special labor, which, we hope, will soon be rendered public.

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."
"LIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS..........$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE..........$30
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 1 9§

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

FIREWORKS!
FIREWORKS!
GREAT CENTRAL DEPOT
For Pyrotechnics of all Kinds,
Suitable for city retail trade, and also a large assortment for Private Exhibitions.
Gentlemen getting up private displays are especially requested to call.
JOSEPH E. SMILEY,
6 30 No. 23 South FRONT Street.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street

REFRIGERATORS.

SCHOOLEY'S
NEW PATENT SELF-VENTILATING
AMERICAN
REFRIGERATOR,
PATENTED JANUARY 5, 1864,
Is the best and only perfect Self-Ventilating Preserver in the world! and will keep such articles as Vegetables, Fruits, Meats, Game, Fish, Milk, Eggs, etc etc.,
LONGER, DRIER, AND COLDER,
WITH LESS ICE,
Than any other Refrigerator now in use!
E. S. FARSON & CO.,
6 20 1m Nos. 222 and 224 DOCK Street.

ICE COMPANIES.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs. daily, $1 05 per week. Depot, No. 241 QUEEN Street, below Third. THOMAS J. LYONS,
6 1 JOHN S. MYERS.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

UNION OIL STOVES,
A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.
DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHLEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. CHASE, SHARP & THOMPSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 28 §

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC
FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.
This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.
The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,
No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Where the machines can be seen in operation.
FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O.
Send for a Pamphlet. 6 19

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.
The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Marcn, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
R. C. Bartlett, No. 227 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 665 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1002 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
B. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
F. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.
Mr. William B. Wright:—
SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.
For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.
The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES
Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or
YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION
Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc.
NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.
They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.
BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.
From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box
In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system,
BELL'S TONIC PILLS
Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.
A Package, Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.
In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,
BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,
Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.
It gives Strength to the Organs, and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.
A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.
If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to
DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.
And you will receive them by return of mail post-paid, and free from observation.
For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 §

COAL.

ONE TRIAL
SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.
WHITNEY & HAMILTON,
LEHIGH,
SCHUYLKILL,
AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
No. 935 North NINTH Street,
Above Poplar, East Side. [62

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

BENDER'S
COAL AND ICE DEPOT,
S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS.
Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, stove, Egg and heater size $7·50; Nut at $6·50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6·00. All other sizes $7·00.
All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 10 6m



PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
June 30, 1866.

Sealed Proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, will be received at this bureau until 10 A. M., 30th July, 1866.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 40,000 tons, of 2240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects, for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers, clean, of uniform quality, selected free from impurities, unmixed, of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection as to quality and quantity as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors to be appointed by the Bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels, at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Bureau, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Bureau, the exigencies of the service may require, commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo; furnishing, if demanded, not less than one thousand tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will be likewise received for the delivery of (12,000) tons of the same quality of coal, to be delivered in the port of New York, on board vessels, as at Philadelphia.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, of the proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Bureau will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may seem necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charges to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delays in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors, will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted enter into obligation, at such time as may be prescribed by the Bureau, with good and sufficient securities, to furnish the supplies proposed

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee; and the Department reserves the right to reject all the offers, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Two or more sureties each, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue of the District.

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due upon each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Bureau, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in the delivery of coal, in the quantity or quality, and at the place and time directed by the Bureau, then and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and, as early as practicable, a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee, and certificate is herewith given:—

FORM OF OFFER

I (or we), of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamers' use, at ——, at the rate of —— per ton of 2240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 30th day of June, 1866, from the Navy Department, and hereunto appended.

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signatures and certificates.

(Place.)
(Date.) (Signed) A. B.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned residents of ——, in the State of ——, and of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 30th of June, 1866, hereto appended, and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——, and that which may be accepted.

Witness. (Signed), C. D.
(Place.) E. F.
(Date.)

FORM OF CERTIFICATE AS TO GUARANTORS

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOR THE —— DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF ——.

Be it known, that on this —— day of ——, A. D., 18—, at my office above named, —— —— and —— ——, the guarantors named in the foregoing guarantee, and known to me as such, severally appeared and made oath that they are worth, respectively, above all indebtedness, the sums set against their several names as follows, viz:—

—— ——, $——.
—— ——, $——.

And I hereby certify that by the books and records in this office it appears that said parties, at the last annual assessment of internal revenue in this revenue district, to wit, on the —— day of ——, A. D., 18—, were assessed upon property and income of the following value, viz., The said —— ——, $——, the said —— ——, $——.

Witness my hand:— G. H., Assessor. [6 29 41]

PROPOSALS FOR ENGRAVINGS OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS FOR THE YEAR 1866.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
WASHINGTON, July 6, 1866

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 19th day of July, 1866, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing one set of electrotype pages of the Illustrations of Machinery, etc., accompanying the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1866, with the name and address of the patentee, and the character and date of the patent on each illustration.

The drawings will be furnished on paper to the contractor, who must arrange them into pages in numerical order, as nearly as is consistent with neatness and compactness; and the execution of the work must be fully equal to that furnished for the published report for 1862, which has been adopted as the standard for the present volume. The plates are to be delivered at this office free of cost for transportation, and subject to the approval or rejection of the Superintendent of Public Printing. Bond and approved security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The work will comprise about five thousand illustrations, making over seven hundred pages, measuring 4½ by 8 inches. Bidders are required to propose for the work *by the illustration*, with the understanding that, when more than one *figure* is required to illustrate an invention or design (as is sometimes the case), the whole number of figures will be estimated and paid for as a single illustration.

Awards will be made "to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government, due regard being paid to the execution of the work," under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, who reserve the right to cause any bidder to furnish a specimen plate of a design to be given him, with proof that it was made in the establishment of that bidder, and that he possesses the necessary facilities for the prompt and proper execution of the work.

Any further information that may be required will be furnished upon application to this office, or to the Commissioner of Patents

Proposals will be addressed to "The Joint Committee on Printing," Washington, D. C., care of the undersigned, and indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Patent Office Report."

JOHN D. DEFREES,
7 9mwf5t] Superintendent of the Public Printing.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK G. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 413 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 1 21

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TWO YACHTS OR SAIL BOATS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 9, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 12 o'clock M., July 20, 1866, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with two (2) Yachts or Sail Boats of from twenty-five (25) to thirty (30) tons.

These boats to be in good condition and ready for immediate use.

Bidders will state price in writing and figures.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signature must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids not deemed of interest to the Government.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. Army.
HENRY BOWMAN,
7 9 10t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 15, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Bureau, until 12 M., on SATURDAY, the 14th of July, proximo, for the supply of Commanders' and Navigators' Stationery at the Navy Yard, New York, for use on board vessels of the United States Navy.

Printed schedules, giving a list of the names and quantities of the articles required will be furnished on application either to the Bureau directly or to the Navigation Office, Navy Yard, New York, where samples may be seen.

No proposal will be entertained unless accompanied by evidence that the bidder is a recognized dealer in the articles to be supplied, nor unless the proposals are complete for all the articles, in kind and quality, as stated on the schedule, with the amounts properly extended and footed; and the Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids which it shall not be for the interest of the Government to accept.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee of ability to perform a contract; and sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Stationery," and addressed to the Chief of the Bureau.

THORNTON A. JENKINS,
6 18mf8t Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 7, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds at TWENTIETH and MORRIS Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.,

On SATURDAY,

July 14, 1866, sale commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, the Building, etc., heretofore known as the

TURNER'S LANE HOSPITAL, viz.:

9 Frame Buildings,	316 feet of ½-inch Gas-Pipe,
1 Cooking Range,	211 feet of ½-inch Gas-Pipe,
2 Iron Cauldrons,	505 feet of ¾-inch Gas-Pipe,
3 Iron Stoves,	343 feet of ½-inch Gas-Pipe,
8 Iron Bath-Tubs,	341 feet of Galvanized Iron Water-Pipe,
1 Upright Boiler,	411 feet of Lead Pipe (assorted),
1 Hopper,	47 Gas Pendants,
2 Iron Force and Lift Pumps,	32 Pendant Arms and Burners,
3 Iron Sinks,	18 Body-Cocks,
1 Iron Wash Stand,	4 Brackets,
5 Wooden Wash-Sinks,	11 Pillar-Cocks,
2 Hydrants,	21 Stop-Cocks,
2 Water-Tanks (1850 gallons each),	31 Bib-Cocks,
2 Wooden Dressers,	3 Hose-Cocks,
Counters, Shelving, Drawers, etc.,	11,200 Bricks in Chimneys, ranges, etc.
239 feet of 1½-inch Gas-Pipe,	
171 feet of 1¼-inch Gas-Pipe,	
166 feet of 1-inch Gas-Pipe,	

The Frame Buildings contain about 34,590 feet of Hemlock Scantling, 17,250 feet of Flooring and Tongued boards, 66,300 feet Rough Boards.

The Buildings will be sold separately.

Terms of sale—Cash, Government funds.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. to be paid on every accepted bid, the balance immediately after the sale.

The Iron and Lead Water-pipes to be sold by the foot "more or less," as they lie buried in the ground, to be dug up and the ground filled in by the purchaser, and by superficial measurement amount to 165 feet Gas-pipe (assorted), 524 feet 2-inch Iron Pipe, and 200 feet Lead Water-pipe.

Plans of the Buildings can be obtained, and schedule of Lots seen, upon application at this office.

The Buildings, etc., must be removed within two (2) weeks from the date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchasers.

The Ridge Avenue Passenger Railway cars pass near the Hospital every five minutes.

By order of
Brev. Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Qr. M. General U. S. Army.
GEORGE R. ORME,
7 7 6t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, CLOTHING, ETC.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1866

Will be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 18, 1866, commencing at 10 A. M., at Government Warehouse No. 4 and No. 5, situated on New York avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets west, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES M. MOORE, A. Q. M., United States Army,

A LOT OF UNSERVICEABLE CLOTHING AND CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, consisting of about—

2197 Great Coats,	947 Trowsers,
1524 Dress Coats,	1689 Shirts,
310 Jackets (assorted),	525 Drawers.
269 Sack Coats,	

And a large amount of Tools suitable for the use of blacksmiths, carpenters, saddlers, tinners, and other mechanics. Also:—

Stoves,	Fire Hose,
Heaters,	Hose Couplings,
Ranges,	Hose Pipe,
Cauldrons,	Hose Nozzles,
Cooking Utensils,	Ladders,
Stove Pipes,	Cotton Paulins,
Elbows,	Steam Pump,
Lanterns,	Platform Scales,
Knives,	Wheelbarrows,
Trunks,	Iron Bedsteads,
Bath Tubs,	Wooden Benches,
Bridles,	Spades,
Halters,	Zinc,
Riding Saddles,	Old Iron,
Brushes,	Rope (assorted),
Seven Hose Carriages,	Packing Boxes,
One Hand Fire-engine,	

With a variety of other property, together with about 14,000 pounds of Woolen and Cotton Rags.

Sale will be continued from day to day until all the property is sold

Purchasers must remove property within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms of sale—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
7 10 7t Depot of Washington.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER,
PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1866.

SALE OF DAMAGED BLANKETS.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry road, Philadelphia, Pa., on SATURDAY, July 21, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.:—

(3000) THREE THOUSAND WOOLEN BLANKETS (DAMAGED).

Samples of the same can be seen upon application at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the office of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

Terms of sale—Cash, Government funds.

Purchasers must remove the property within five days after date of purchase.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Brevet Major, A. Q. M. United States Army,
7 11 9t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wfm§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

A MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

Confession of Alexander McConnell to the Murder of Rosa Colvin, in Olmsted, on the 24th of March, 1866—How the Murder was Committed — He Desires his Confession not Published Till After his Death.

By invitation of Sheriff Nicola we were present in the County Jail at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to hear the confession of Alexander McConnell, the murderer of Rosa Colvin, on the 24th of March last, and sentenced to be hung on the 10th of August, 1866.

There were several gentlemen in attendance, including M. S. Castle, Esq., the Prosecuting Attorney, Sheriff Nicola, Deputy Sheriff Ridgway, reporters of the *Leader* and *Herald*, and one or two jurors who sat on the trial. McConnell shows signs of deep, heartfelt contrition, and often choked with emotion while making the appended statement. He seems to have no hope of commutation, and talks of his approaching doom with a sigh of half despair and half resignation. To Mr. Castle's interrogations McConnell made the following confession:—

My name is Alexander McConnell. I am 35 or 36 years old, don't know which; was born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland; came to America 16 years ago on the 8th of July last, and landed in Ottawa. I was married in the township of Fitzroy, Carrolton county, Canada West, thirty miles from Ottawa. My wife was a widow with six children when I married her. We have had three children. I have always been a farmer. I left my home to come here in February last; came directly to Cleveland; staid one week in the city, and then went to Berea to work. I *have* said to some persons that I came away on account of difficulties at home, but it is not so. I owed a man the sum of $12, and he threatened to sue me. I came to earn the money to pay him. (Here McConnell was overcome by his feelings and wept.) When I started with Colvin to go to Berea on the morning of the 24th of March last, I did not intend to go all the way. I intended to turn back and go to the shanty. There was no one at the shanty when I got there. I took Colvin's clothes and boots and left my own in the bed. I then started for the railroad, past Crawford's, intending to go by Elyria westward—the way I came. On the way to the railroad track, I met Rosa Colvin in Egler's lot. I kept on, explaining to her that I had Colvin's things to carry them to him; that he was going to Cleveland. She said if Colvin was going she was going too. We went on about half way up the lane by Clodell's house, when I told her that if Colvin didn't get his things he would not go to Cleveland; that I was tired, and we would go back to the shanty—I having bethought me that it wouldn't do to tell the other story. We then went back to the shanty by Egler's. After laying the clothes down and she seeing them, she said she didn't believe I was going to see her husband at all. I didn't know what to say. I confessed then to her that I was going home to Canada. She said, "Have you been robbing the house?" I said no, I was taking some of Colvin's clothes, and leaving some of mine in their place. I then said I would take my own and go home. I had none of his clothes on then. She snatched up the iron poker, and, placing herself in the door, said I should not go till William got home. I insisted that I would go. She said she would go and call the neighbors. I got my own clothes and started to go out of the door, when she struck me over the arm with the poker. I laid down the clothes and think I struck her then with my fist. It knocked her down. She got up and struck at me; am not sure if she struck me or not. I seized a stick of wood and struck her—I think on the back of the head; she fell. She jumped up and struck me over the head with the poker. I staggered back against the wall, seized an axe and struck her on the head—one blow. She died instantly. When I struck her the blow with the stick of wood she fell, and I kicked her, which I think cut her ear. As she fell the last time I took her in my arms; I was alarmed, and said, "My God, have I killed you!" (The prisoner here wept bitterly and could not speak for some moments.) Then I did not know what to do; I thought I had killed her in my passion, and did not know what would become of me. I went outside of the shanty and stood there a little while, then I came back into the shanty and carried her to the woodpile. This was between 11 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, as near as I can tell. After carrying her out I came back into the shanty. While I was inside the two Crawfords and the two Spears passed close by the house. I heard them talking, and saw them from the shanty. She was at the time buried under the wood. As soon as they had gone to dinner, I again packed up the goods and started. I then went past the Crawfords' house to the railroad, taking the track westward, and walked to Elyria. There I took the 5 o'clock train for Sandusky. I arrived at Sandusky a little before dark, and stayed at a hotel all night; I started on Monday morning about half-past 5 o'clock on foot, for Fremont, arriving there about half-past 9 or 10 in the forenoon. There I took the 11 o'clock train to Toledo, and kept straight on to Detroit. I then crossed to Fort Sarnia, and took the Grand Trunk road home.

In twenty minutes or half an hour after I struck Rosa Colvin the last blow, I took her body out and deposited it under the wood pile. I held her in my arms a good while, expecting her to come to; was not conscious when I dropped the dress which I had wrapped around her. After I had deposited the body under the wood I came back into the house and mopped up the blood. I *did* place the heavy logs of wood over her feet. It was not more than fifteen minutes from the time I struck her the first blow till I struck her the final blow with the axe. The money that was claimed to be lost, and the watch and Mrs. Colvin's clothing, I never saw and deny taking. God Almighty knows I am sorry for the deed I have done, and I hope to be forgiven. The foregoing statement I make voluntarily, and have desired Sheriff Nicola and Mr. Castle, the Prosecutor, to be present with other gentlemen to hear it and take it down.

McConnell is not able to write, though he can read a little. We make no comments upon his confession, except that it is doubtless truthful and made through sincere repentance. When the confession was concluded McConnell gave way to his feelings, and, weeping, was conducted back to his lonely cell. He expressed no hope of reprieve, and seemed thankful that Christian counsel had been tendered him. He begged that his confession might not be published till after his death, but on being told that it might benefit his cause, he consented.

Miss Rebecca McConnell, the prisoner's sister, is engaged in circulating a petition among his friends in Canada, praying the Governor of this State that the sentence may be commuted to imprisonment.—*Cleveland Leader, 11th.*

THE HOUSEMAN MURDER.

Thairwell's Trial Concluded—A Verdict of Murder in the First Degree—The Trial of Mrs. Houseman.

UNIONTOWN, July 10.—The Court reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning, and the examination of Wesley C. Larimer, who was on the stand at the time of adjournment on Monday evening, was continued. His testimony was substantially the same as that of the other witnesses. Several other witnesses were called, but the evidence was merely accumulative, after which the Commonwealth closed.

There was no evidence offered for the defense, and on the conclusion of the testimony on the part of the Commonwealth, the counsel proceeded with their arguments to the jury. Judge Gilmore then delivered the charge to the jury, and after they had retired, the hour of noon having arrived, the Court took a recess until 2 o'clock.

The Court reassembled at 2 o'clock, and the greatest anxiety was manifested to hear the result of the deliberations of the jury. The court-room was crowded with spectators, many strangers being present from different parts of the adjacent counties. The Court and spectators, however, were not kept in waiting, for immediately after the opening of the Court the jury came in, and announced through their foreman that they had agreed upon a verdict of "Guilty of murder in the first degree."

When the verdict was announced, Thairwell appeared to be completely overcome. Notwithstanding the conclusive evidence which had been adduced against him, and the fact that he had made a full and free confession of his participation in the horrible deed, he had indulged in the hope that the jury would either reduce the grade of the crime, or probably acquit.

His hopes for leniency seemed to be based on the facts shown, that Mrs. Houseman was the leading spirit, that she had so much influence over him that he became a mere tool to carry out her fearful designs. The rendition of the verdict, however, dissipated those hopes, and he was so much overcome that it was necessary to assist him from the court-room to the jail, when remanded for sentence.

At 3 o'clock Mrs. Mary Houseman, the wife of the murdered man, and paramour of Fairwell, was arraigned for trial for the murder of her husband. Before the jury had been empannelled, the Court adjourned until Wednesday morning.—*Pittsburg Chronicle, 11th.*

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Important Letter from Governor Curtin.

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, No. 1105 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, July 4, 1866.—To His Excellency Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania—Dear Sir:—I saw in the newspapers some weeks ago that you had initiated measures for a call of the Legislatures of the several States in extra session, to take action upon the amendments recently proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States. From the time since elapsed it is inferred no general concert of action has been had, and presuming this to be so, many of our friends have grave doubts of the policy of a special session for our State.

As your action in the premises is likely in some things to modify my own, I hope you will be kind enough to inform me, if consistent with your views of official propriety, what action you contemplate on this important matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANK JORDAN,
Chairman Union State Central Committee.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, HARRISBURG, Pa., July 11 1866.—Sir:—Your favor of the 4th inst. has been received.

The question of calling an extra session of the Legislature to ratify the amendments proposed by the Congress of the United States has been carefully considered. As soon as Congress finally passed the amendments I consulted with the Governors of several of the States by telegraph, with the view of securing immediate and concerted action in ratifying them; believing that such a course might hasten the great end to be attained by their incorporation into our organic law. But the proposition was not received with the favor anticipated, and it now seems settled that there will be no general action of the States to ratify by extra session, even if Pennsylvania should do so. To call an extra session in this State, therefore, would not in any degree hasten the adoption of the amendments by a sufficient number of the States.

The issues involved in the adoption of the amendments proposed for the ratification of the States are not new. They are questions which were considered and discussed during the whole progress of the war. The people have had abundant opportunity to consider them, and I do not doubt have definitely made up their minds on them. After it was ascertained that there could be peace and union only by the utter destruction of the military power of traitors, who, whilst there was the remotest hope of the dismemberment of the Government, would entertain no terms of adjustment other than the severance of the States, and peace was restored only after the valor of our armies and the fidelity of our people had disarmed treason by the capture of its military forces and the complete overthrow of those who had usurped the forms of government in the rebellious States, and thus compelling us to accept the terrible arbitrament of the sword to rescue the Republic from those who had committed eight millions of people to compass its destruction, and having saved it at an incalculable sacrifice of blood and of treasure, it well becomes the people to provide for its welfare in the future, so that those who shall live a term as may enjoy the blessings of our free government without the recurrence of discord and fraternal strife. In this we should be humane and also just. While we should be magnanimous to a reconstructed people, who are to form an integral part of our nation, we should also guard all sections against the possibility of renewed attempts to dismember the Union. There must be some penalty for a crime that has desolated our land, ridged it with untimely graves, bereaved almost every household, and staggered us with debt. For a crime so heavy there must be some monuments of justice as a warning to mankind of the fate which awaits those who, actuated by passion or ambition, may hereafter seek to destroy the richest and best Government on earth.

Congress has no more than met the demands of a loyal people in the proposed amendments. As a basis of reconstruction, they must be regarded by all dispassionate men as remarkable only for their magnanimity, and the generous terms on which it is proposed to admit to full citizenship nine-tenths of those who criminated their hands in the blood of their brethren, to give anarchy to a continent. To provide that those who have added perjury to treason, in the sanctuary of both military and civil power shall hereafter be unable to repeat their treason against our institutions, while all others are restored to full fellowship, is a policy whose generosity could emanate only from a government as free and as strong as ours. To put all the States upon an equality as to the basis of representation is not only reasonable but necessary. Before the Rebellion three-fifths of the slaves were counted in estimating representative population.

Slavery having been abolished, the slave States unless the Constitution be amended as proposed, will be entitled to add two fifths of their slaves in estimating their representative population. Surely, we have not carried on a bloody war of four years merely to give the rebellious states an increase of political power. That those states shall have no more representation, in proportion to their voting population, than the old free States have, is a proposition so just that it would seem to be impossible for any freeman of Pennsylvania to object to an amendment to prevent such a result.

It is just and equitable in every sense, and, while it leaves the question of suffrage wholly with the States, where it properly belongs it makes every appeal to the interests and pride of the States to liberalize their policy, and give to all classes the benefit of American civilization.

That all persons, of whatsoever class, condition, or color should be equal in civil rights before the law, is demanded by the very form of our Government; and it is a blasting stain upon our nationality that slavery has been enabled even until the noon-tide of the nineteenth century, to deform our civil policy, and in many States to deny equal justice to a large class of people. To maintain our national credit, our faith with our wounded and brave soldiers, and to forbid the assumption of any part of the debt contracted for the Rebellion, are propositions too clearly in harmony with the purposes of the people and the solemn duty of the Government to require elucidation.

These are the issues involved in the proposed amendments. They are intended as guarantees in the future against the renewal of wrongs already long suffered. But they are, in fact, elements which should have entered into our organic law when the Government was framed in express terms, as they did in its true spirit. To effect their adoption, and the restoration of the States lately in rebellion, upon the terms proposed, at the earliest possible period, is my earnest desire, and to that end my humble efforts will be given with untiring zeal to the advocacy of the candidates who are identified with them. I am glad to know that the great Union party that has guided the Government so faithfully, even in the darkest hour of the war, and through whose instrumentality the measures were devised to preserve our beloved Union, is cordially united in the support of these amendments, as is also our distinguished candidate for Governor—General Geary.

Yielding to no one in veneration for the great charter of our liberties, I should not favor changes in its text for light or trivial causes, but the late Rebellion against the Government has made it our duty to incorporate into the organic law such provisions for the future safety and prosperity of the republic as have been indicated by the light of recent experiences. The issue is fairly before the people.

Other issues, which in past struggles divided us, have passed away. Slavery is dead. After a career of misguided power and arrogance, it died amidst the throes of the cruel war which it originated, and our Constitution has already been so amended as to prohibit it forever in the United States.

The last great struggle to gather the liberal and just fruition of the sacrifices of the late war will be decided by the verdict of the people of the several States in the coming elections, and I cannot doubt the issue after the fidelity they have shown in the past. Since the failure of the States to act in concert and at once on the amendments, I do not regret that the question of reconstruction goes to the highest tribunal known to our institutions—the people. And when they shall have decreed, million-tongued, in favor of the amendments, as I must believe they will, their admonitions to the States still struggling to make the war fruitless will be too potential to be disregarded, and the results will be accepted promptly by friends and foes in the late war.

Should the loyal States, or indeed, any considerable number of them, unite in calling extra sessions of their legislative bodies to ratify the amendments, I shall very heartily unite with them, regarding, as I do, the speedy adoption of the amendments as the greatest blessing that can be bestowed upon our whole country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. G. CURTIN.

Colonel FR. JORDAN,
Chairman Union State Central Committee, Philadelphia.

[GOSSIP ABOUT THE ACTRESSES.—Charlotte Cushman will shortly celebrate the 60th anniversary of her birth. Fanny Kemble is in her 49th year; Kate Bateman is 24 years old; Julia Dean is 35; Madame Celeste is 64; Mr. John Wood is 36; Julia Bennett Barrow is 41; Adah Isaacs Menken, 27; Avonia Jones, 28; Kate Reignolds, 27; Mrs. Vernon is nearly 70; Mrs. J. H. Allen is 22; Madeline Henriques is 20, and is the youngest "leading lady" on the stage; Parepa is 38; Miss Hosmer is 26; Maggie Mitchell is 30; Miss Effie Germon is 26; Mrs. John Drew, 59; Mrs. D. P. Bowers, 41; Miss Josie Orton, 25; Miss Annie Graham, 30; Miss Lizzie Price, 24; Miss Corney Jefferson, 28; Ettie Henderson, 23; Miss Lucy Rushton, 20.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS give their farewell matinee to-morrow at 2 o'clock, and last appearance, positively, to-morrow night at the Chesnut Street Theatre. Never have we had a company whose "*tout ensemble*" equalled this great organization.

HELLER'S "Scarlet Spirit" has given much food for thought, and bewilders the wisest of his patrons to explain the "*modus operandi*" of its appearance and disappearance. Large audiences nightly attend the Arch.

JESSIE BROWN and the *Lost Ship* are the attractions at the Walnut. Those great dramas will be given this and to-morrow evening. The whole company in the cast.

—A disease peculiar to spring chickens prevails to an alarming extent, and fowls are brought to market that are quite unfit for wholesome food.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

We suppose this disease will be set down as chickenosis instead of trichinosis.

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THE "JOHN ADAMS,"

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THE "ACHILLES,"

Side-wheel steamer of 825 tons; length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 24 feet; over all, 46 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 51 inches; stroke of piston, 10 feet; in good running order, with stores on board.

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Side-wheel steamer of about 400 tons; length on deck, 164 feet; breadth of beam, 23 feet; over all, 44 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 38 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet; in running order, with stores on board.

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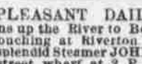
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